THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR DECEMBER 1807:

With a View of TONGUELAND-BRIDGE, *over the River* DEE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from November 26. to December 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Nov. 26	29.5	36	41	0.15	Sleet
27	29.55	29	30	——	Clear
28	29.68	13	35	——	Ditto
29	29.78	32	34	0.24	Snow
30	30.	33	36	——	Cloudy
Dec. 1	29.6	36	38	——	Clear
2	29.7	38	40	——	Ditto
3	29.89	30	40	——	Ditto
4	29.7	43	47	——	Cloudy
5	29.3	41	41	0.04	Showers
6	29.6	30	37	——	Cloudy
7	29.7	27	29	0.2	Snow
8	29.7	27	31	——	Clear
9	29.81	24	31	——	Ditto
10	30.	32	39	0.04	Showers
11	30.05	35	41	——	Clear
12	30.1	40	44	——	Ditto
13	30.1	40	26	0.04	Showers
14	30.09	37	44	——	Cloudy
15	30.12	42	48	——	Ditto
16	30.02	38	40	——	Ditto
17	30.01	30	38	——	Ditto
18	30.02	34	34	——	Ditto
19	30.1	34	33	——	Ditto
20	30.21	30	34	——	Clear
21	30.25	39	40	——	Cloudy
22	30.2	34	39	——	Ditto
23	30.15	34	33	——	Ditto
24	30.	30	40	——	Clear
25	29.6	44	49	0.05	Rain
			Quantity of Rain,	0.76	

High Water at LEITH For JANUARY 1808.

Days.	Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Fr. 1	4 43	5 6
Sa. 2	5 28	5 50
Su. 3	6 10	6 31
M. 4	6 52	7 13
Tu. 5	7 34	7 55
W. 6	8 16	8 37
Th. 7	8 59	9 21
Fr. 8	9 44	10 8
Sa. 9	10 32	10 57
Su. 10	11 23	11 49
M. 11	——	0 15
Tu. 12	0 42	1 19
W. 13	1 37	2 4
Th. 14	2 31	2 58
Fr. 15	3 25	3 51
Sa. 16	4 17	4 42
Su. 17	5 8	5 33
M. 18	5 59	6 24
Tu. 19	6 50	7 16
W. 20	7 42	8 9
Th. 21	8 36	9 3
Fr. 22	9 31	9 59
Sa. 23	10 27	10 55
Su. 24	11 23	11 50
M. 25	——	0 18
Tu. 26	0 44	1 11
W. 27	1 36	2 1
Th. 28	2 24	2 48
Fr. 29	3 11	3 34
Sa. 30	3 55	4 17
Su. 31	4 38	4 59

MOON's PHASES
For JANUARY 1808.
Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D. H. M.
First Quart.	5. 8. 42. aftern.
Full Moon,	13. 3. 19. aftern.
Last Quart.	20. 10. 5. morn.
New Moon,	27. 3. 57. aftern.

1808. Jan. 1. Union of Gr. Britain and Ireland, (1801.)
7. Old Christmas.
11. River Tweed opens.
12. Old New Year's day.
16 Rodney defeated Langara, (1780.)
27. Prince Augustus Frederick born, (1772.)

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Description of TONGUELAND BRIDGE, *with a* VIEW.

TONGUELAND BRIDGE is built over the river Dee, in the neighbourhood of Kirkcudbright: the Dee is navigable for large vessels as far as the bridge. Further up, the river runs over a rocky bed, the banks of which are covered with wood, for many miles, and their appearance is romantic. The bridge has been executed at a considerable expence, by the gentlemen of the county, from a design by Mr Nasmyth, and surveyed by Mr Telford, engineer. It is in a bold, rustic stile of masonry, which accords well with the surrounding scenery. The arch is 105 feet span, and about 70 feet high; and renders the new line of road from Dumfries to Port-patrick extremely easy and convenient to travellers. The public are much indebted for this great work, and for the whole line of road, to the patriotic exertions of the Earl of Selkirk, and Mr Maitland of Dundrenan, who have taken uncommon pains in carrying on the work, which is now finished in the best manner.

Edinburgh, Dec. 22d, 1807.

Copy of a Letter from the late LORD CHANCELLOR, *containing the Thanks of the* HOUSE *of* PEERS *to* SIR JOHN STUART *of* MAIDA. *Communicated by the* EARL *of* BUCHAN.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I send you a copy of the letter written by my brother, the late Lord Chancellor, to the brave Sir John Stuart of Maida, when he transmitted to him the thanks of the House of Peers, on the occasion of his victory; which that modesty, which is almost always the accompaniment of merit, has hitherto withheld from the eye of the public.

I am proud to add, that Sir John Stuart is a descendant of my predecessor, Alexander, Earl of Buchan, who, with his brother, the Earl of Mar, fought the famous battle of Harlaw. I must still further add, that I have found Sir John Stuart of Maida as interesting to me, and, I believe, to others, in the social circle, as he has proved himself, in Arms, to the Land of Cakes

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M. 11	——	0 15
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M. 25	——	0 18
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in particular, and to his country in general. I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Edinr. Dec. 17*th*, 1807. } BUCHAN.

Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Dec. 23*d*, 1806.

SIR,

I AM commanded to communicate to you the unanimous vote of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, which I have the honour to inclose.

Nothing from myself can add to so distinguished a testimony of your merit, yet I cannot forbear from expressing the satisfaction I feel in making the communication. Reflecting upon the disasters which have fallen upon powerful princes, and populous territories, under the pressure of the vast armies of France, I recollect at the same time, that they were not defended by British soldiers; and that, when the triumphant monuments of Paris shall record the victories of Austerlitz and Jena, it shall appear, from the less ostentatious journal of a British Parliament, that upon the plains of Maida her choicest battalions fell beneath the bayonets of half the number of our brave countrymen, under your direction, and the officers who were your glorious companions.

To them also, and to all the soldiers who were engaged with you, I inclose the same unanimous thanks.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
And humble servant,
(Signed) ERSKINE.

Maj.-Gen. Sir John Stuart, K. B.

Gaelic Etymologies.

To the Editor.

SIR,

Your giving a place to the following etymological remarks, may perhaps gratify some of your readers.

CALEDONIA.

THE name Caledonia, which seems to have occupied the attention of our antiquaries and historians through many a page, has, I suspect, scarcely yet been traced to the true origin.

Cambden, one of the best antiquaries, I believe, that the world ever produced, gives the following etymon of Caledonia: *Kaled* is a British word, which signifies "hard." In the plural number it makes *Kaledion*; and hence proceeds *Caledonii*, a people "hardy, rough, and uncivilized," as Northern nations generally are.

Doctor Lloyd, bishop of St Asaph, derives Caledonia from *Cilidion*, a British word signifying "Borderers."

Buchanan, a native of the Highlands, derives it from *Calden*, a "hazel-tree;" and he seems to think that the famous Caledonian forest had received its name from the circumstance of hazel-trees abounding in it.

Abercromby seems satisfied that the Scots Highlanders, or Gaels, were the original inhabitants of the country, and that they gave names to the countries which they possessed.

Macpherson, the translator of Ossian, is certainly not very happy in his derivation of Caledonia. "The Highlanders," he observes, "call themselves *Cael*, and that division of Scotland which they possess they universally call *Caeldoch*; that is to say, the country of the Cael or Celts." Thus far he is right. "The Romans," he adds, however, "by a transposition of the letter *l*, in *Cael*, and changing the harsh *ch* of *doch*, into an harmonious termination, formed the name *Caledonia*." This appears to be far-fetched and improbable.

I shall now hazard my own conjecture on the subject. *Calè-do-n-ia*, literally means, "harbour, or haven for deer;" and I apprehend that this name might be given on the

Gael

Gaels first approaching the land, from the number of these animals then to be seen. The abundance of deer would certainly be one of the strongest inducements to people like the Gael, who lived chiefly by hunting.

SCOTLAND.

Scot land, which has been thought to be derived from *Scuit*, a British word, signifying "roving or wandering people," is evidently an appellation given to the country at a latef period than the name Caledonia.—It seems to be composed of the two Celtic words *Scot*, "proud," and *land*, "spear."

EDINBURGH.

Edin-brugh, or Edin-burgh, is plainly two Gaelic words, alluding to the situation of the city on the face of a hill or brae; *Edin*, signifying "face," and *brugh*, a "brae or hill." This has evidently been the original situation of the town, although it is now so greatly extended, as to render it difficult for the mind to form an idea of its ancient appearance.

In a future Number, I shall offer some conjectures as to the etymologies of *Albion*, *Britain*, and *London*.

Rannach, *Dec.* 10. 1807. } *M. M.*

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

Nov. 28. 1807. A Little Auk, (Alca Alle,) was taken alive in the court-yard of the house of Luffness, near Aberlady in East Lothian. This is truly a northern bird. It is pretty common, in small flocks, among the broken ice, in the Greenland seas; and is known to the whale-fishers by the name of the *Greenland Ratch*. It is only in very severe winters that a few stragglers wander so far south as the Frith of Forth. A good many, however, resort every winter to the numerous bays formed by the Shetland and Orkney Islands. It is somewhat smaller in size than a teal or a puffin: the back is black or dark-coloured; the whole belly white; and the feet black. It walks rather better than any of the other auks. It flies rapidly, but generally near the surface of the water. A few years ago, in the time of a severe storm, a bird of the same species alighted in the nurseries of Messrs Dickson and Company, Leith Walk, and was likewise taken.

Dec. 8. 1807.—Cod and Haddock, both of considerable size, are at present brought to our market in small quantities. They are caught on the deep northern shores of our frith by Harwich smacks, and are purchased from them by our less enterprising fishermen. In the poultry market there are at present numerous Mallards, with a few Wigeons, Golden-eyes, and Teals. Woodcocks are pretty common. A solitary Quail appeared on the stalls: it had been shot at Morningside, near Edinburgh; but Quails are very seldom found in this neighbourhood so late in the season.

Dec. 9.—A small flock of *Scarts*, or Cormorants, was this morning observed flying over the New Town, from the westward towards the sea. These birds do not often take long inland flights. They are easily known on wing by their large size, their spread fan shaped tails, and their long out-stretched necks.

On the same morning a Golden Oriole (Oriolus Galbula) was shot near Restalrig, (commonly pronounced *Lesterrick*.) There can be little doubt that this foreign bird had been wafted hither, much against its inclination, by the late gales.

Dec. 12.—The large male Date-Palm, in the principal stove of the Botanic Garden here, has again sent forth a few small bunches of flowers.

Dec.

Dec 17.—Some Sea Urchins, or Sea Eggs (Echinus esculentus) were exposed to sale in the fish-market. The name *esculentus* has sometimes deceived experimenters. The Sea Urchins are esculent only when in roe: at other times they produce only a dirty nauseous gravy.

Dec. 25.—December has hitherto been a mild month compared with the preceding. The snow has nearly disappeared; and this day numerous Wild Daisies or *Gowans* (Bellis perennis) were in bloom on all the dry grassy banks. Groundsel (Senecio vulgaris,) is almost the only other wild plant here in flower. The Laurestine (Viburnum Tinus) is just coming in flower in our gardens.

Edinburgh, *Dec.* 26. 1807. } *N.*

Reply to Queries concerning Curious BOOKS.

To the Editor.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Mr Henderson has not seen the Bookseller's advertisement prefixed to the first publication of the eighth volume of the *Spectator*, otherwise he would have been at no loss to account for the rejection of the *Ninth* volume in the numerous subsequent editions:—"Perhaps", says the Bookseller, "it will be unnecessary to inform the reader, that no other papers which have appeared under the title of *Spectator, since the closing this eighth volume*, were written by any of those gentlemen who had a hand in this or the former volumes."

In a recent publication, with which your correspondent seems also to be unacquainted; he will meet with a good deal of curious and interesting information respecting the history of these popular essays, and of the others which preceded and followed them. I allude to "the British Essayists (from the Tatler to the Observer inclusive) 45 volumes, with Prefaces historical and biographical, by Alexander Chalmers, A. M." In his preface to the Spectators, Mr C. thus speaks of the *ninth* volume:

"As there was a spurious *Tatler*, there was likewise an attempt to impose on the public by a spurious continuation of the *Spectator*, begun Monday January 3d, 1715, and concluded Monday August 3. It was published on Mondays and Fridays, and consists of fifty-nine numbers, afterwards republished in 12mo. as, "the *Spectator, volume ninth and last.*" My copy adds, "the Fifth edition, printed for W. Mears, at the Lamb, without Temple Bar, 1726." It is far inferior to the spurious *Tatler*, and indeed to any imitation whatever, of the works of *Steele* and *Addison.*" Mr Chalmers adds, in a note, "One of the principal writers of this volume is said to have been *Dr George Sewell*, a poet and physician of some note, who died, miserably poor and forsaken, at Hampstead, in 1726."

I am, &c.

B.

Edinburgh, Dec. 25.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for January* 1808.

Friday, January 1st.

THE *third* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 22 minutes and 19 seconds after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, January 2d.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with η Libræ. The nearest distance of their centers is 50 minutes, and the planet will pass to the South of the star.

Monday, January 4th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction

junction with θ Libræ, and will pass southward of it at the distance of 19 minutes.

Thursday, January 7th.

The planet MARS is at present situated in longitude 10ˢ..9°..30′, and latitude 1°..8′ South. His declination is 20°..13′South, and he souths about 40 minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, January 12th.

The *fourth* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his shadow at 53 minutes, 53 seconds after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Wednesday, January 13th.

The longitude of VENUS is at present 8ˢ..6°..16′, and her latitude 3° North. Her distance from the equator is 18°..25′ South, and she comes to the meridian about 40 minutes past 8 o'clock in the morning.

Thursday, January 14th.

The Moon will eclipse the two stars called 1 *ad α Cancri*, and 2 *ad α Cancri*. The first will immerge behind the enlightened limb of the Moon at 50 minutes past 8 o'clock in the evening, and will emerge from behind her dark limb at 40 minutes past 9 o'clock, the distance of the star from the Moon's centre being about 10 minutes North, both at its immersion and emersion. The star marked 2 *ad α Cancri* will immerge at 8 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, at the distance of 14 minutes from the Moon's centre, and will reappear at 36 minutes past 10, when its distance from the Moon's centre is about 13 minutes.

Monday, January 18th.

CONJUNCTION OF JUPITER AND MARS.

The planets Mars and Jupiter will be in conjunction, and the former will pass to the south of the latter at the distance of 18 minutes.

Tuesday, January 19th.

The Moon will be in conjunction with α, or *Spica virginis*, a star of the first magnitude, at 3 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Thursday, January 21st.

The *Sun* will enter the sign Sagittarius at 14 minutes after 3 o'clock in the morning.

Thursday, January 21st.

The Georgium Sidus is situated in longitude 7ˢ..4°..51′, and latitude 30 minutes North. Its declination is 12°..41′, and it will come to the meridian at 48 minutes past 5 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, January 23d.

The *Moon* will be in conjunction with *Venus* at 12 o'clock in the evening.

On the same day Venus will be in conjunction with ε Ophiachi. The nearest approach of their centres will be 33′, and the planet will pass to the north of the star.

Monday January 25th.

The Georgium Sidus will be in quadrature with the Sun at 11 o'clock in the evening.

On the same day, the longitude of the planet Saturn will be 7ˢ..21°..9′, and his latitude 2°..14′ North. His declination will be 15°. 54′ South, and he will South at 6ʰ..45′ in the morning.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

WE mentioned very briefly in our last Number the important discovery made by Mr Davy, of the composition of the fixed alkalis. The potash, or soda, to be analysed, being moistened and placed upon a plate of plating, was then exposed to the action of galvanic batteries, consist-

sisting of 100 pairs of plates of six inches square, and 150 pairs 4 inches square.—Oxygen was then disengaged, and small metallic globules produced. These globules swim in distilled naptha, at 32° of Fahrenheit, and their fracture, examined with a microscope, presents a number of facets with the appearance of crystallization. At 40° of Fahrenheit, the globules are soft, and can scarcely be distinguished from globules of mercury. At 60° they are fluid, and at 100 volatile. When exposed to the atmosphere they rapidly imbibe oxygen, and reassume their alkaline character. In distilled naptha they may be kept 4 or 5 days, but when exposed either to the atmosphere, or to oxygen gas, they almost instantly become incrusted with a coating of regenerated alkali. When this crust is removed, the reduced globule will remain in naptha as before. An amalgam, composed of 1 part of this new metal, and 4 parts of mercury, estimated by bulk, or 48 parts of mercury estimated by weight, applied in the circle of a galvanic battery, instantly dissolved iron, gold, silver, and platina, and converted them into oxides, in which group alkali was regenerated. Glass, as well as other metallic bodies was dissolved by the same substance, and potash was regenerated. From a great number of experiments, both synthetical and analytical, Mr Davy found that 100 parts of potash contain 15 of oxygen and 85 of inflammable base; and that 100 parts of soda contain 20 of oxygen, and 80 of base. Mr Davy has likewise found, that oxygen enters into the composition of volatile alkali, 100 parts of ammonia yielding 20 of oxygen.

The Comet, which has ceased to be visible to the naked eye, has been carefully observed by M. Bouvard, from whose observations the following elements have been discovered.

It passed the perihelion on the 19th of September at $6^h..56'$ in the morning, mean time at Paris.

The distance of the Sun being Unity, the perihelion distance of the comet is 0.647,491.

The longitude of the perihelion, on the orbit is $27°..56'..53''$. The longitude of the ascending node $266°..39'..40''$. The inclination of the orbit $63°..14'..1''$.

A new and ingenious Eudiometer has been invented by W. Hasledine Pepys, Esq. A description and drawing of it may be seen in the Phil. Trans. part II. for 1807, or in the Phil. Magazine, XXIX. p. 116.

The seed of lycopodium has been analyzed by M. Buchelz. A thousand parts of this substance, contained 60 of a fat oil, analogous to castor oil, and very soluble in water; 30 of true sugar. and 15 of a mucilaginous extract. The remainder consists of a substance altogether insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, oil of turpentine, or caustic lixivium of potash. This new substance is decomposed after long boiling with liquid potash; it gives out ammonia, and is converted into an extractive matter. By distillation it affords carburetted hydrogen gas, and carbonic acid gas, and afterwards a watery liquor, impregnated with acetate of ammonia, and an empyreumatic oil. There remains a coal very analogous to authracite, and difficult of incineration.

The description and drawing of a simple and portable electrometer for detecting electricity in minerals, may be seen in Nicholson's Journal, vol. XVIII. p. 270, or in Brogniart's Treatise on Mineralogy.

Fur-

Farther particulars respecting SWEDISH *Literature, with the Translation of a Poem from that language.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IT has given me great pleasure to see my feeble sketch of the Swedish poetry inserted in your Magazine.—As my intention was to make the literary attainments of my countrymen known to that worthy nation, which has produced so many specimens of true merit and taste, I hope your readers will not take amiss the indulgence you have been pleased to bestow on the said sketch, nor judge the foreigner intrusive. On that account, I am so free as to thank you in public, and by the same beg you, in any number, to correct the following faults of impression, and insert some things that were omitted.

Page 411. Alis, read *Atis*.

Fall of man, read *Face of man*.

Reapers, read *Harvests*, this being a consequence of the termination of these two words in Swedish being the same in the plural.

412. *Adlerbeth*—Virgil's Æneis is translated in a masterly manner by this writer, as also, this season, the Bucolica and Georgica. We have no occasion in future to read this esteemed Roman in his native language: Mr Adlerbeth has hit on, and transmitted all his beauties to us, and it is surprising to see the flexibility of our language under the management of that skilful translator.

Wallmark.—His crowned poem the *Hand*, in three cantos, is nearly published, elegantly printed, and embellished with 2 superb engravings, representing the ruins of Balbec and Palmyra, after an English original picture. Mr Wallmark has also written that excellent *Song on the Battle before Copenhagen*, between the English and Danish fleets.

Dec. 1807.

Page 412. *Valerius*.—His poem, the *Wife*, is the only publication we as yet have of this man. His two crowned odes, entitled *Patience* and *Universal Love*, circulate in manuscript.

It may perhaps be of some interest to a part of your readers to learn the advancement of Swedish literature; consequently I am determined to acquaint you with the same, and will make a beginning with the following:

Among our *periodical publications*, I must principally remark,

The Swedish Botany, commenced by *C. Quensel*, M. D. (a young man of great abilities, but cut off in the brightest days of life,) and continued by Dr Swartz. This work comprises only the Swedish plants, delineated and coloured very exactly after nature by Messrs Palmstruch and Venus, two amateurs, with a short description of their uses.

The Swedish Zoology, published by the same authors and in the same stile as the above, but with more finished engravings.

The History of the Swedish mosses useful for dyeing, by Westring, M. D. This author has spent a great deal of money and time in experiments for this purpose, and prepared from mosses the brightest and most elegant colours for silk and other stuffs. The mosses are delineated exactly after nature, and specimens of all the colours they produce, prefixed to each.

Mr *F. Martin*, engraver, continues to publish *Views in Sweden*. The view of Stockholm from Mosebacke, another from the square of the north suburb; the prospect of Drottningholm, Haga, (2 royal palaces near the metropolis,) Trollhetta, that celebrated cataract in the neighbourhood of Gottenburg, and Danemora, a forge in Dalarne, are esteemed among the best.

The

The Cataracts and Sluices of Trollhetta, with the *line of navigation* on the river Gotaelf, (Gothelba) are elegantly represented in a map, engraved by Mr *Akrel*, whose son has newly published a *Plan of Stockholm*, not unworthy the pencil of his father.

Hermelin, Bart. continues to publish his excellent *Maps of Sweden*.

Mr *Linnerhielm* has now published a continuation of *Letters during travels in Sweden*. The 1st vol. of this work was printed 1797. This production, the only one of the descriptive and picturesque kind hitherto in Sweden, claims so much more our approbation, as the author is both the writer and the engraver, and displays uncommon talents in both departments.

Of the *Memoirs of the Swedish Academy*, the 3d continuation has now appeared after a long interval.

Also to exhibit a specimen of the Swedish poetry, I have hazarded the following literal translation of

The Face of Man.

Ode to Selma ;—By M. Franzen.

The sixth day of time had already raised his purple-veil over the cedar-forest ; the golden-winged butterfly flew over the brook to the rosy hedge, and kissed (embraced) its charmer.

The pearl shone in the watery mirror : the snowy sails of the swan gleamed brightly in the sylvan tide : the wine glowed red in the grape, and the gentle and innocent dove sported in the grove of Eden.

But nature still awaited her chief beauty : creation was yet without a crown, until man, elevating his face from the dust, raised his eyes on high.

The snow of the mountains retained not its colour; Aurora sunk darkened behind the hills ; the star which sat so graceful on the forehead of day, would not dwell longer above the earth.

The animals, bowing, paid homage to the eyes, which raised themselves from the dust ; there smiled charms and love, and there, amid tears of sorrow, shone an immortal hope.

The angelic choir stood amazed: viewed the speaking charms, and looked on the Creator—while he, stamping his seal on his work, beheld therein, as in a mirror, his own image, and smiled.

Ye, who exclaim, "There is none that gave order to things, they are the production of chance :" Ye fools! go only to the fountain, look at your face, and be silent ; blush, and retire to your chamber.

Contemplate the brow of the aged sage : behold there an emblem of the true, the noble, and the useful ; in a look from the Hero, behold a spark of the great, the sublime, and the daring.

And do you ask what is beautiful, mild, and sweet? Lift my Selma's morning-cap from off her purple-cheek. Look at her eyes, how cheerful and modest! Behold her dark locks carelessly wafted on the wind.

Masterpiece of nature, link between the angels and the brutes! thou image of God. O face of man, thou mirror of the soul in this mortal state, shouldst thou not hasten to eternity ?—

Yes! my Selma's face shall make them yet more angels, when they hear her voice among them. O Selma! I shall always behold thee as in the vales of Elysium, as in the halls of Heaven.

Gottenburg, 1st November 1807.

Abstract of the New POLICE BILL *for the City of Edinburgh, to be introduced into Parliament, with some Observations.*

THE Bill begins with stating the objects which are to be answered by a system of police, and then observes:

"Whereas the Police of the said City and adjoining Districts has been hitherto rendered defective in a great degree, because entrusted to different sets of Commissioners, acting without connection with each other, and to whom different departments of the Police were entrusted; and whereas it is expedient that one uniform system of Police should be established, whereby a single body of Commissioners may be entrusted with the duty, not merely of watching and protecting the inhabitants of the said City and adjoining districts, but also with the duty of cleaning and lighting the same; the whole of which branches of public service are necessarily connected with each other."

It therefore proposes to repeal the former bill, and enact a new one in its place. It begins with stating the districts to which this bill is to extend. These do not differ materially from the former bill, except that Portobello is now excluded, the limits extending on that side only to the Abbey hill.

The Commissioners, however, are to have power to limit or extend these boundaries, according to circumstances, or the application of the inhabitants.

The division into wards follows next. The number of these is to be twenty-one. We have then an enumeration of the persons who, from their public character, are to be General Commissioners. "These are to be the Lord Provost, the four Bailies, the Dean of Guild, the Treasurer, and the Deacon Convener of the Trades of the City of Edinburgh; the Lord President of the Court of Session, the Lord Justice Clerk, the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, his Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland, the Keeper of his Majesty's Signet, or in case of his absence, or that he holds any other office, in virtue of which he is entitled to act as a general Commissioner, then the Deputy Keeper of the Signet, or, in the absence of the Deputy-keeper, the Treasurer of the Society in his place, the Senior Clerk of Session; and in case either his Majesty's Advocate or Solicitor shall be Dean of Faculty, then the senior member of the Dean's Council, or, in his absence the Treasurer of the Faculty in his place; the representative in Parliament for the City of Edinburgh, the representative in Parliament for the County of Edinburgh, his Majesty's Sheriff-Depute for the County of Edinburgh, the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the Master of the Company of Merchants, the Preses of the society of Solicitors before the supreme courts in Scotland, the Bailie of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, all for the Time being; two Justices of the Peace, being heritors of the parish of St Cuthbert's or West Kirk, to be named by the other Justices of the County; with two Commissioners from each of the wards before mentioned."

Those elected by the wards are to be termed Resident Commissioners. They are to be elected by the majority of householders. The qualification for voting to be a rent of 10*l.* a-year in most of the wards; in a few only of 6*l.* One of the Commissioners

ers in each ward to go out every year. The election is to be made by ballot. If the inhabitants fail to elect a commissioner, he may be chosen by the majority of the commissioners present. A commissioner declining to act is liable to a fine of triple his police assessment, unless in the case of his being chosen within a shorter period than two years after going out of office.

"The General Commissioners shall have full power and authority to make assessments in the manner and for the purposes after mentioned; as also to choose a Superintendant or Master of Police for the whole City and limits aforesaid, and to fix the number and description of officers of police, scavengers, watchmen, and others to be employed by night or by day within the several wards; and they are hereby empowered and required to give orders and directions for the strict observance of such rules and regulations of police as they shall in the execution of their duty under this act, find it necessary to prescribe, for apprehending vagrants and disorderly persons, and other offenders against the law, within their bounds, for suppression of common begging, preventing and removing nuisances and obstructions, enforcing the rules which are or may be laid down as to lighting and cleaning, and guarding the streets and passages, and, in general, for all orher purposes connected with the preservation of peace and good order, and the general safety and comfort of the inhabitants of the said city and limits; and it shall be lawful for them to appoint a clerk to their general meetings, and it shall also be lawful for the said general commissioners to appoint a surveyor for ascertaining the rents, in order to the assessment, and a collector or collectors for uplifting the money assessed, and to fix all salaries and allowances to the persons to be employed for carrying this act into execution, at which meetings twenty-one commissioners shall be a quorum, and all matters shall be determined by the majority of votes of those present; and the Lord Provost, or, in his absence, his Majesty's Sheriff-Depute, and, in his absence, the Senior Magistrate present, shall preside; and in case no magistrate shall be present, then the other official commissioners in the order in which they stand on the list; and the preses shall have no vote, but a casting vote in case of equality.

"The resident commissioners of each ward shall carry into effect, in their respective wards, the orders and appointments of the general commissioners, and shall take measures for promoting the general peace, order, and comfort of the ward; and in their several wards they shall take the legal steps for preventing poor persons and beggars from gaining legal settlements in the territory over which the system of police extends, so as to entitle them to the charity thereof; and the said resident commissioners shall each of them possess the whole powers known by the laws of Scotland to belong to the office of Constable, and they shall be head or ruling constables within their own particular ward, the resident commissioner whose name stands highest in the list of commissioners being always the chief in this respect. And the superintendent, officers of Police, and watchmen appointed by the general commissioners as aforesaid, shall possess, while upon duty, all the powers given by the law of Scotland to the office of constable.

"The duty of the said superintendant, or master of police, and of the clerks, servants, watchmen, and other officers appointed by the Commissioners, shall be, and they are hereby autho-

authorised and required to aid and assist the commissioners, and the Magistrates of the said City, and the Sheriff-depute of the County of Mid-Lothian, and his Substitutes, in apprehending, detecting, and bringing to justice, persons guilty of street robberies, housebreakings, assaults, theft, reset of theft, shoplifting, picking pockets, swindling, and other crimes, by causing the persons accused of these crimes to be apprehended and imprisoned upon legal warrants, and proceeded against in terms of law; in apprehending and putting the law into execution against vagabonds, vagrants, idle and disorderly persons, and public and sturdy beggars, and other persons who follow no lawful employment or occupation; in suppressing disorderly public houses, and other houses frequented by persons of the foregoing description; in suppressing mobs and riots; in assisting to extinguish fires; in putting the laws in execution, by which carters, owners and drivers of carts and other carriages are prohibited from leaving the same on the streets, roads, and passages, and riding on their said carts and carriages, and driving them or horses or other cattle furiously and improperly on the streets; in seeing that the said streets, squares, lanes, passages, and other places, are properly lighted and cleansed; in keeping in good order the public markets of the said city, and the persons resorting thereto and dealing therein; in guarding, patrolling, or watching the streets; and in general in aiding the Commissioners, and the Magistrates of the said city, and the Sheriff-depute of the County of Mid Lothian, and his substitutes, in all matters relative to regulating the police, and preserving the peace and good order of the said city, and executing the different purposes of this act."

The Superintendant is also to be principal billet-master.

All offences under this act, committed within the city of Edinburgh, are to be tried by one or more Bailies acting as police magistrates; and all those which are committed without the city are to be tried by the Sheriff depute or his substitutes.—The Superintendant is to perform the office of Procurator Fiscal. The mode of procedure is to be summary.

The Judges of police are to determine according to the law of Scotland, unless in cases specially provided by the act, and their decisions are to be liable to review as at common law. They shall have no power, however, to punish otherwise than by fines, unless in the case of vagrants and sturdy beggars; and these fines shall not, unless in certain cases, exceed three pounds sterling, nor shall any greater sum be given as damages, to go either to the Superintendant or the party aggrieved. If the Judge consider the offence deserving of an higher punishment than he can inflict, he may then commit the offender to prison, giving warning to the crown agent to proceed against him; and in decreeing damages, he may make a reservation of such farther claim as he may think competent.

Vagrants and common beggars may be committed to Bridewell for not more than ten days.

Streets are to be marked, and houses numbered, with a penalty of 15s. on whoever defaces these marks and numbers.—With regard to the extent of fines, the following regulations are made. "For riding or driving horses or cattle, or driving or drawing carriages of any kind, upon the foot-pavements, (except directly across the same on necessary occasions,) or of rolling casks or barrels of any kind upon the streets or foot-pavements, except directly to or from houses, shops, warehouses, or cellars, or directly to such carriages as they are to be loaded upon,

upon, it shall be lawful for the Judge acting in the court held under this act, to impose a fine of two shillings sterling for the first offence, three shillings sterling for the second, and five shillings for the third, and every subsequent offence; and in like manner, any carter, waggoner, or other person, who shall drive carts, or waggons, or other carriages, contrary to law, or shall leave the same standing in the streets, yoked or unyoked, during the day or night, to the obstruction of the said streets, longer than shall be necessary for loading or unloading the same, upon being convicted as aforesaid, may be fined in two shillings for the first offence, three shillings for the second, and four shillings for every subsequent offence. Persons creating unnecessary nuisances or obstructions, on or near the streets or foot-pavements, roads, or passages, within the limits of this act, or not removing such nuisances or obstructions as soon as possible, shall be fined in one shilling for the first offence, two shillings and sixpence for the second, four shillings for the third and every subsequent offence. Persons neglecting to fence in the foundations where houses are building, or other operations of the like kind carried on, and convicted thereof as aforesaid, may be fined in five shillings for the first offence, and ten shillings for every complete period of twenty-four hours in which they shall neglect to obey an order of any of the judges aforesaid acting under this act, ordering the same to be fenced or railed in. Any merchant, shopkeeper, or other person, keeping at the same time in any house, shop, cellar, or warehouse, or other apartments within the limits of this act, more than ten pounds weight of gunpowder, shall, for the first offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding one pound sterling, for the second offence three pounds sterling, and for the third and every subsequent offence five pounds sterling; it being always understood, that the general commissioners aforesaid are to procure and provide a proper place in which dealers and others may deposit larger quantities of gunpowder belonging to them; and nothing herein enacted and declared shall affect his Majesty's Garrison of the Castle of Edinburgh, or prevent the officer commanding any of his Majesty's troops quartered within the limits specified by this act, from keeping in such places within the city of Edinburgh and suburbs, as shall be appointed by the judges aforesaid, such a quantity of gunpowder as he may think necessary for military purposes. And any person or persons who shall ride horses furiously or improperly, or drive horses, or cattle, or carriages of any kind in that manner, may be fined in ten shillings for the first, and twenty shillings for the second or any subsequent offence.—Persons placing pots or boxes, or articles of any sort, on the outside of any window or projection of any building of any street, lane, close, or passage, without having the said pots, boxes, or articles, sufficiently railed in and secured, shall pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for each offence, and five shillings weekly during the time the said pots, boxes, or articles shall be allowed to remain after conviction. But the said judges shall have power to order the said pots, boxes, or other articles, to be removed by the officers of court.

And these fines and forfeitures are exclusive of the damages actually sustained, and the expences which the Judge acting in the Court of Police may award in favour of the private or other party, under the limitations formerly mentioned."

The Superintendant shall attend to the state of the streets, roads, &c. and where any repairs are wanted shall give notice to the persons who

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are bound to make them. Breaking lamps, if wilful, shall subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding two pounds; if accidental, he shall merely make up the damage sustained.

The Magistrates are to make regulations as to the rates of hackney coaches, the weight of bread, erection of steel-yards, and the weighing of coals. A person attempting to sell coals without a ticket, shall be liable to have them seized; but if he takes off any after weighing, not only the coals shall be seized, but also the cart; and he himself subjected to a fine of not more than 20s.

The regulations about the collection and application of monies do not seem to differ materially from those of the former act.

Is seems to be generally believed, this bill will effect a material improvement in the system of police. There are only two points in which it appears to me defective, which I shall frankly state.

1. The decisions to be given under it are to be by the law of Scotland; it is therefore requisite that the Judges should possess a knowledge of that law. But this, it is evident, cannot be expected of the Bailies of Edinburgh, whose professional avocations do not lie that way, and who cannot be supposed to enter upon a long course of dry study, with the view of qualifying themselves for this office. If it be said, whom then can we get? I would answer, That either the decisions ought to be according to equity, to which can see no great objection, or if they are to be legal, then some one should be found who is qualified to administer them in that manner.

2. The most important part perhaps of the police arrangement is that which respects the mode of watching; it is upon this, that the security and comfort of the inhabitants must chiefly depend. There should, therefore, I think, be some specific regulation upon this point; nor should it, as in the last bill, be left to the mere arbitrary appointment of the Commissioners. I have formerly animadverted on the futility of that migratory system which they have adopted. The only effectual mode seems to be the establishment of fixed sentry posts at moderate distances, by which the whole city may be kept continually under the eye of the police. If any additional expence should be incurred by this system it would be well bestowed. But, as I formerly observed, the city of Glasgow, which follows this plan, carries on its police at an expence surprizingly less than that of Edinburgh. With the observance of due economy, therefore, there does not seem reason to apprehend any serious obstacle from this quarter.

M.

Memoirs of CARDINAL YORK.

HENRY BENEDICT MARIA CLEMENT, second son of James Stuart, known by the name of the "Pretender," and of Maria Clementina Sobieski, was born at Rome, the 26th of March 1725, where he almost constantly resided till towards the close of 1745, when he went to France, to put himself at the head of 15,000 men, assembled in and about Dunkirk, under the command of the Duke of Richelieu, by order of Louis XV. With this army Henry was to have landed in England, in support of his brother Charles. But though preparations were made for embarking these troops, though one part did actually embark, not a single transport left Dunkirk road; and Henry, receiving intelligence of the issue of the battle of Culloden, returned to Rome, where, much to the displeasure of his brother, and the friends of his family,

ly, he took orders, and, in 1747, was made Cardinal, by Pope Benedict XIV. and afterwards Bishop of Frescati, and Chancellor of the Church of St Peter. To this step, he is supposed to have been urged by the Regent Duke of Orleans, who, with the view of conciliating the Cabinet of St James's, had obliged his elder brother to leave France, and who wished to place the second in a situation, where he was not likely to aspire to the crown of England.

From that time Cardinal York, the name he assumed on his promotion, devoted himself to the functions of his ministry. He passed his life in an elegant and dignified retirement at his villa, near Rome, and seemed to have laid aside all ambitious views, till his father's death in 1788, when he had medals struck, bearing on their face his head, with "*Henricus Nonus, Angliæ Rex*;" on the reverse, a city, with "*Gratia Dei, sed non voluntate hominum.*" If we are not misinformed, the King has one of these medals.

Cardinal York had two rich livings in France, the Abbeys of Anchin and St Amand, and a considerable pension from the Court of Spain, all of which he lost by the Revolution. In order to assist Pope Pius VI. in making up the sum required by Bonaparte in 1796, the Cardinal disposed of all the family jewels, and among others of a ruby, the largest and most perfect known, valued at 50,000l. He thus deprived himself of the last means of an independent subsistence; and was reduced to great distress, on the expulsion of Pius VI. and his court from Rome. He arrived at Venice in the year 1798, infirm as well as destitute. Cardinal Borgia, who had been acquainted with Sir John Hippesley Coxe in Italy, represented to him, by letter, Cardinal York's case. Sir John conveyed this letter to Mr Stuart, so well known by his letters to Lord Mansfield (on the Douglas cause,) and his Genealogical History of the Stuart family. Mr Stuart drew up a memorial, which Mr Dundas (now Lord Melville) presented to his Majesty, who granted immediately to Cardinal York a yearly pension of 4000l.

Cardinal York had some claim, it seems, on the generosity of this country. An act of Parliament, still unrepealed, had settled on James the Second's Queen, Mary of Este, the Cardinal's grandmother, a jointure of fifty thousand pounds. While the treaty of Ryswick was depending, it was strongly contended, on the part of the French negociators, in the name of that Princess, that her husband having been deprived, by an act of the English Legislature, of all his rights as King, and being consequently, as King, dead in law, she was as much entitled to her dowry, from the day that event took place, as if her husband had been naturally dead. The English negociators considered the point as too delicate for their interference, and desired it might be referred to King William personally. The proposal was assented to, and Marshal Boufflers had an interview with William on the subject. William did not deny the justice of the claim, and on Boufflers expressing a wish that the concession of the jointure might be confirmed by at least a secret article of the treaty, William said, "What! Marshal, will not my word satisfy you?" Boufflers bowed and parted, in the full persuasion that he had obtained sufficient security. But on the first demand of payment, William, it is said, insisted that the concession had been made upon a condition which had not been performed; while Boufflers maintained the concession to have been unconditional. In the year 1786, an attempt was made by Charles, the eldest of her grandsons, to recover the arrears, by means of an application to his present Majesty, through the medium of the French Ambassador in London,

don, which, however, failed. Not long afterwards a letter of introduction was procured for the agents of the natural daughter of Charles, thro' the medium of the Earl of Pembroke, then at Florence, from the Duke of Dorset, then our Ambassador at Versailles, to Mr Pitt, who declined mentioning the subject to the King. The agent applied to Counsel, with the view of instituting a law suit; but to this neither Charles nor the Cardinal would agree.

It is said that an application in the Cardinal's favour was made to Louis XVI. who replied, "It is an unfortunate family, I do not wish to hear more of it." We rather doubt the truth of this anecdote, which corresponds ill with the known character of that monarch. If true, it would give rise to interesting reflections, when we consider, that the fate of his own has been so similar.

Cardinal York was a studious and well-informed Prince, and a sincerely pious prelate. His purse was always open to suffering humanity; and British travellers, particularly, whether ruined by misfortune or by imprudence, found in him on all occasions a compassionate benefactor. He possessed, before 1798, a very valuable collection of curiosities at his villa, where many scarce tracts and very interesting manuscripts concerning the unfortunate house of Stuart, were among the ornaments of his library. In his will, made in January 1789, he had left the latter to his relation, Count Stuarton, but they were all, in 1798, either plundered by the French and Italian jacobins at Rome, or confiscated by French commissaries for the libraries or museums of Paris.

Cardinal York returned to Rome in 1801, and died the *Doyen** of the Sacred College, to which he had belonged, for upwards of sixty years.

* Eldest member.

Tour to the Island of ARRAN.

Continued from page 825.

June 1*st*, 1807. LEAVING the inn at Asdaleburn, I pursued my course along the coast, by the dipping rocks, towards Kildonnan. A little to the south of Asdaleburn, a bed of red-coloured sandstone, of the kind which I have had occasion so often to mention, rests on a bed composed of a substance intermediate between sandstone and greenstone. This intermediate stone has a glimmering lustre and splintery fracture, and strikes fire feebly with steel. It, together with the sandstone which rests upon it, forms a rocky promontory, which bounds Whiting-Bay to the south. Proceeding along the coast, I observed a vein nearly seven feet wide, traversing the sandstone strata, and filled with a substance which appeared to be composed of a mixture of hornblende and clay. Veins filled with a similar substance I frequently met with in other parts of the island.

In travelling along this part of the coast, I was much amused by observing the Solan Geese (*Pelecanus Bassanus*) fishing for their food in Whiting-Bay, and the sea around. They continued to appear in vast numbers, flying in various directions, and hovering many feet above the surface of the water. Whenever they perceived their finny prey swimming along, without fear or suspicion in its native element, they instantly descended with the rapidity of an arrow, and plunged with such violence into the water as to throw behind them a considerable spray. The success of their diving, I observed, was announced by the length of time they floated on the water after rising to its surface. If unsuccessful, they speedily resumed their flight. These birds breed on the Craig of Ailsa, and some other solitary

tary rocky isles around the coast of Scotland.

Nearly three miles south from Asdaleburn, another bed of a mineral, intermediate between sandstone and greenstone, and similar to the former, rests on a bed of porphyry. The porphyry is composed of a soft basis of greenish clay, having an earthy fracture, and an earthy smell when breathed upon, and containing a few crystals of felspar and quartz. Similar beds of porphyry frequently occur on this part of the coast, interposed between beds of red sandstone, and sandstone breccia. On the high ground, horizontal strata of greenstone form terraced hills.

On several rocks on the coast, the Danish Scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia Danica*, was already past flowering. The *Flustra pilosa*, and *Sertularia eburnea* and *reptans*, covered the Fuci which were thrown ashore, along with tufts of the *Corallina rubens* of Turton's Linnæus. As these tufts had been exposed for some time to the action of the sea, they had assumed a snow-white colour. The appearance of this coralline is well delineated in the figure of Ellis, which expresses the natural form of *C cristata**; when magnified, however, it corresponds with his figure of the *rubens*. The specimens which I here picked up, appeared to pass, on the one hand, into *C. cristata*, and on the other hand, into *C corniculata*, as several of the lower joints of the stem were two-horned. Pallas supposes the *C. rubens* to be only a variety of the *C. cristata*. "Differt (he says) a precedenti sola crassitie et articulis teretioribus, nec summarum dichotomiarum clavatis. Adeo ceteroquin similis, ut forte pro varietate potius, ætate diversa, quam pro distincta specie habenda sit†."

* Ellis on Corallines. Tab. 24. N. 7.

† Pallas, Elenchus Zoophytorum, p. 426. N. 7.

The shores of Arran afford the traveller few opportunities of collecting specimens of *Fuci* or *Zoophytes*. The sandstone shores appear to be unfavourable to the growth of sea-plants or corals. These substances cannot fix themselves by their roots so easily to the friable and decomposing surface of the sandstone, as to the surface of more durable and solid rocks. Hence, it has been recommended to roll into the sea masses of whinstone in preference to sandstone, when it is wished to increase the quantity of sea-ware on a coast, for the manufacture of kelp.

Around Kildonnan a considerable extent of good soil stretches along the foot of the hills. The rocks are chiefly composed of greenstone, and the soil formed from their gradual decomposition is exceedingly fertile. Several steep sides of the hills were here planted with *lazy-bed* potatoes, which I understand are in general very productive.

Kildonnan castle, now in ruins, is a square building, containing a few small ill-lighted, gloomy apartments. Such old castles convey to the mind a just, though melancholy, representation of the little external safety or domestic peace that could be enjoyed by our ancestors, in the times of feuds and dissensions, and in a rude age.

Plada.— The rocky island of Plada contains about eighteen acres of surface. It is only pastured by sheep. The rock seems to be wholly a dark-coloured compact greenstone. Many hundreds of Terns, or *Pictarnies*, (*Sterna Hirundo*,) were here perched on the ledges along the beach. They visit this island annually, for the purpose of breeding on its little frequented shores. On the south end of the island, an elegant light-house has been erected, by the commissioners for Northern lights. This light-house, together with those of Cumbray and Gourock, have certainly rendered the navigation of the mouth of the Clyde in-

incomparably more safe than formerly.

For more than a mile to the westward of Kildonnan castle, the coast is composed of horizontal strata of sandstone. These strata are separated in several places by beds of Iron-shot Clay; and the sandstone, by becoming mixed with clay and mica, passes into Sandstone Slate.

The sandstone is penetrated in several places by veins of basalt. One of these deserves to be particularly noticed. This vein is four feet wide, and traverses the sandstone strata in a northerly direction. From the west side of it, a different kind of vein proceeds, forming an angle of 45° within the basalt vein, which intersects it. This other vein, when nearest the basalt, is about a foot in wideness, and is filled with a substance intermediate between clay and wacke. This smaller vein, after proceeding a few yards, terminates in a point. About three feet to the south of the place where the first terminates, a second vein commences, and proceeds for a few yards. This second vein is of an elliptic form, and is similar in composition to the last. To this second vein, a third succeeds, similar in form, position, and substance *. This mineral, intermediate between clay and wacke, has occupied its present position in the sandstone strata, previous to the large rent being formed; into which the basaltic matter has been introduced. As a proof of this, the basalt vein intersects the smaller vein composed of wacke.

Numerous other veins here occur filled with different substances; none of them appear to produce any superior induration in the strata through which they pass, which, however, must have been the case, if they had been introduced in a state of fluidity, arising from heat. Some of the basalt veins being in a state of decomposition, appear to be formed of rounded distinct concretions inserted in a softer basis. When this is the case, the basalt approaches to greenstone, and has been termed in a late mineralogical publication, *Fatiscent Whinstone* *.

About two miles to the westward of the castle, a thick bed of greenstone forms a bold and rocky coast. It rests on the common red sandstone, sandstone slate, iron-shot clay, and green earth. The greenstone appeared to vary in composition in different places of the same bed. In some places of the bed, it appeared to be composed of a dark basis, formed by an intimate mixture of the felspar and hornblende, and containing rounded pieces of smoke-coloured quartz, and crystals of felspar. This must be the *Granitic Porphyry* of Mr Headrick; for there is no other rock to which his description can pos-

* The substance which fills these veins is of a greenish-grey colour, dull lustre, even, or earthy fracture, and is easily scratched with the knife; streak lighter dull: fragments blunt edged; has an earthy smell when breathed on.

* Mr Headrick, in his View of Arran, to which I allude, supposes his Fatiscent Whinstone to be the same as the Amianthine Rock of the late Dr Walker. The Fatiscent Whinstone, we are informed, at Note 4. p. 256. occurs in a primitive situation, and in vertical strata; and is composed of a shistose substramen, containing concretions of amianthus and asbestus interwoven. The above description evidently refers to a variety of Mica-slate, or Clay-slate, containing concretions of amianthus or asbestus. As the situation of this rock, according to Mr Headrick's account, is in primitive vertical strata, its occurrence in the island of Arran, in the form of veins, traversing secondary strata, may be regarded as a fact unknown to, and unsuspected by former mineralogists, and may perhaps be ranked among the most important geological discoveries of the present day!!

possibly apply; but that gentleman informs us, that it occurs in *primitive vertical strata* *: There must be some strange confusion here; for, according to this account, we have here, an instance of a *primitive* rock resting on, or overlaying, *secondary* strata! In other places, a similar basis contains numerous crystals of basaltic hornblende, very probably the same which Mr Headrick supposed to be *crystals of felspar, as black as jet* †. In general, however, the two component parts of the greenstone can be perceived, but varying exceedingly in their relative proportions. In several places, this bed is inclined to a columnar structure, and the broken fragments of the columns falling down upon the beach, have rendered travelling along this coast extremely inconvenient. With much difficulty, sometimes, I scrambled over the broken pillars, in danger every moment of falling, at the probable expence of a broken limb. That enthusiasm which always attends the pursuit of favourite objects, often conceals the real danger, and always diminishes the labour, of such fatiguing journies. This large bed of greenstone, together with the sandstone strata on which it rests, are in various places penetrated by basaltic veins.

Among the small stones at the bottom of these rocks, I observed several of the Scaly Lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) nimbly running about. The general appearance of the Lizard genus has led the vulgar to suppose them venomous, and therefore to destroy them on every occasion. I have often kept the Scaly Lizard in confinement for a long time, feeding it with worms and flies. These it would never devour, unless they shewed signs of life. It soon became perfectly tame, and seemed fond of being stroked with the hand. It is viviparous, and produces from four to seven young ones at a time, generally in the month of August. It becomes torpid during the cold months of winter.

Along this coast, I picked up several dead shells of the *Murex corneus*, agreeing perfectly with Pennant's figure and description. *Serpula triquetra* and *intricata*, were common, both on shell sand on the stalks of sea-weeds.

(*To be continued.*)

* View of Arran, page 125-259.
† View of Arran, page 121.

Singular Adventure of a BRITISH SOLDIER, *in a Campaign in* NORTH AMERICA.

IN the year 1779, when the war with America was conducted with great spirit upon the continent, a division of the British army was encamped on the banks of a river, in a position so favoured by nature, that it was difficult for any military art to surprize it. War in America was rather a species of hunting than a regular campaign. "If you fight with art," said Washington to his soldiers, "you are sure to be defeated. Acquire discipline enough for retreat, and the uniformity of combined attack, and your country will prove the best of engineers."—So true was the maxim of the American General, that the English soldiers had to contend with little else. The Americans had incorporated the Indians into their ranks, and had made them useful in a species of war to which their habits of life had peculiarly fitted them. They sallied out of their impenetrable forests and jungles, and, with their arrows and tomahawks, committed daily waste upon the British army,—surprising their centinels, cutting off their stragglers, and even when the alarm was given and pursuits commenced, they fled

fled with a swiftness that the speed of cavalry could not overtake, into rocks and fastnesses whither it was dangerous to follow them.

In order to limit as far as possible this species of war, in which there was so much loss and so little honour, it was the custom with every regiment to extend its outposts to a great distance beyond the encampments; to station centinels some miles in the woods, and keep a constant guard round the main body.

A regiment of foot was at this time stationed upon the confines of a boundless savannah. Its particular office was to guard every avenue of approach to the main body; the centinels, whose posts penetrated into the woods, were supplied from the ranks, and the service of this regiment was thus more hazardous than that of any other. Its loss was likewise great. The centinels were perpetually surprised upon their posts by the Indians, and were borne off their stations without communicating any alarm, or being heard of after.

Not a trace was left of the manner in which they had been conveyed away, except that, upon one or two occasions, a few drops of blood had appeared upon the leaves which covered the ground. Many imputed this unaccountable disappearance to treachery, and suggested as an unanswerable argument, that the men thus surprised might at least have fired their muskets, and communicated the alarm to the contiguous posts. Others, who could not be brought to consider it as treachery, were content to receive it as a mystery which time would unravel.

One morning, the centinels having been stationed as usual over night, the guard went at sun rise to relieve a post which extended a considerable distance into the wood. The centinel was gone! The surprise was great; but the circumstance had occurred before. They left another man and departed, wishing him better luck. "You need not be afraid," said the man with warmth, "I shall not desert!" The relief company returned to the guard-house. The centinels were replaced every twenty-four hours, and, at the appointed time the guard again marched to relieve the post.—To their inexpressible astonishment the man was gone! They searched round the spot, but no traces could be found of his disappearance. It was necessary that the station, for a stronger motive than ever, should not remain unoccupied; they were compelled to leave another man and return to the guard-house. The superstition of the soldiers was awakened, and the terror ran through the regiment. The Colonel being apprised of the occurrence, signified his intention to accompany the guard when they relieved the centinel they had left. At the appointed time, they all marched together; and again, to their unutterable wonder, they found the place vacant and the man gone! Under these circumstances, the Colonel hesitated whether he should station a whole company on the spot, or whether he should again submit the post to a single centinel. The cause of these repeated disappearances of men, whose courage and honesty were never suspected, must be discovered; and it seemed not likely that this discovery could be obtained by persisting in the old method. Three brave men were now lost to the regiment, and to assign the post to a fourth seemed nothing less than giving him up to destruction. The poor fellow whose turn it was to take the station, tho' in other respects of incomparable resolution, trembled from head to foot. "I must do my duty," said he to the officer, "I know that; but I should like to lose my life with more credit." "I will leave no man," said the Colonel, "against his

his will," A man immediately stept from the ranks and desired to take the post. Every one commended his resolution. "I will not be taken alive," said he, "and you shall hear of me on the least alarm. At all events I will fire my piece, if I hear the least noise. If a crow chatters, or a leaf falls, you shall hear my musket.—You may be alarmed when nothing is the matter; but you must take the chance as the condition of the discovery."

The Colonel applauded his courage, and told him he would be right to fire upon the least noise which was ambiguous. His comrades shook hands with him, with a melancholy foreboding. The company marched back, and waited the event in the guard-house.

An hour had elapsed, and every ear was upon the rack, for the discharge of the musket, when upon a sudden, the report was heard. The guard immediately marched, accompanied, as before, by the Colonel, and some of the most experienced officers of the regiment. As they approached the post, they saw the man advancing towards them, dragging another man on the ground by the hair of the head. When they came up to him, it appeared to be an Indian whom he had shot. An explanation was immediately required.

"I told your Honour," said the man, that I should fire if I heard the least noise. The resolution I had taken has saved my life. I had not been long on my post when I heard a rustling at some distance; I looked, and saw an American hog, such as are common in the woods, crawling along the ground, and seemingly looking for nuts under the trees and amongst the leaves. As these animals are so very common, I ceased to consider it for some minutes; but being on the constant alarm and expectation of attack, and scarcely knowing what was to be considered a real cause of apprehension, I kept my eye vigilantly upon it, and marked its progress among the trees; still there was no need to give the alarm, and my thoughts were directed to danger from another quarter. It struck me, however, as somewhat singular to see this animal making, by a circuitous passage, for a thick coppice immediately behind my post. I therefore kept my eye more constantly fixed upon it, and as it was now within a few yards of the coppice, hesitated whether I should not fire. My comrades, thought I, will laugh at me for alarming them by shooting a pig! I had almost resolved to let it alone, when just as it approached the thicket, I thought I observed it give an unusual spring. I no longer hesitated; I took my aim, discharged my piece, and the animal was instantly stretched before me with a groan which I conceived to be that of a human creature. I went up to it, and judge my astonishment when I found that I had killed an Indian! He enveloped himself with the skin of one of these wild hogs so artfully and completely; his hands and feet were so entirely concealed in it, and his gait and appearance were so exactly correspondent to that of the animal's, that, imperfectly as they were always seen thro' the trees and jungles, the disguise could not be penetrated at a distance, and scarcely discovered upon the nearest aspect. He was armed with a dagger and a tomahawk."

Such was the substance of this man's relation. The cause of the disappearance of the other centinels was apparent. The Indians, sheltered in this disguise, secreted themselves in the coppice; watched the moment when they could throw it off; burst upon the centinels without previous alarm, and too quick to give them an opportunity to discharge their pieces, either stabbed or

or scalped them, and bore their bodies away, which they concealed at some distance in the leaves. The Americans gave them rewards for every scalp they brought.—Whatever circumstances of wonder may appear in the present relation, there are many now alive that can attest its authenticity.

Inverness Journal.

Characters of eminent Literary Men—D'ALEMBET—MARIAN—MARIVAUX—CHASTELLUX—MORELLET—ST LAMBERT—HELVETIUS—THOMAS—RAYNAL—GALIANI CARACCIOLI—CREUTZ.

From the New Translation of the Memoirs of Marmontel.

OF all this society*, the gayest and liveliest, the man too whose gaiety was the most amusing, was d'Alembert. After spending his morning in algebraical calculations, and in resolving problems of dynamics and astronomy, he issued from his lodgings like a scholar let loose from school, with no view but that of amusing himself; and this deep, solid, and luminous mind, took then so animated and diverting a turn, that we quite forgot the philosopher and the learned man, and saw only the agreeable companion. This natural gaiety flowed from a pure mind, void of passion, satisfied with itself, and every day enjoying some new truth, by which his labours were crowned. Such is the exclusive privilege of the exacter sciences, which no other kind of study can fully obtain.

From a similar cause, arose the serenity of Mairan, his sweet and smiling humour. Age had done for him what nature had done for d'Alembert. It had moderated all the emotions of his soul; and the degree of warmth which it had left him, was only the vivacity of Gascon wit, sedate and correct, of an original cast, and with an agreeable and delicate point. The philosopher of Beziers, indeed, was sometimes uneasy about what was going on in China; but when he got a letter with news of his friend Father Parennin, his eyes sparkled with joy.

Oh, my children! what souls are those which feel no anxiety but about the motions of the Chinese! no vice degrades, no regret withers, no passion saddens and torments them; they possess that liberty which is the companion of joy, and without which no gaiety was ever pure and lasting.

Marivaux, too, would gladly have indulged this sportive humour; but there was an occupation, which engrossed his mind, and clouded his face with perpetual anxiety. As his works had gained him the reputation of subtle and refined wit, he thought himself obliged to have this wit constantly, and was in a continual chace after ideas susceptible of opposition, and which could be played off against each other. He allowed that such a thing was true *to a certain degree, or in a certain point of view;* but he had always some restriction, some distinction to make, which nobody had found out but himself. This close attention was laborious to himself, and often painful to others; but it produced often fortunate glimpses, and brilliant rays of light.

Yet the restlessness of his looks shewed how anxious he was, both about his past and future success.—Never, I believe, was there a more delicate, more easily hurt, or more timid self-love; but as he carefully avoided wounding that of others, his own was respected; and we only regretted that he could not prevail upon himself to be easy and natural.

The ideas of Chastellux were never sufficiently clear, but he had a great many, and a very bright light pe-

* That of Madame Geoffrin.

penetrated often through the thin vapour spread over his thoughts. Of all the society, he possesed the most engaging character, and the most amiable candour. Whether it was, that he doubted the correctness of his own ideas, and sought to ascertain them, or that he wished to clear them by discussion, he was fond of an argument, and willingly entered into it, but gracefully and in earnest; and as soon as truth shone before his eyes, whether it came from himself or from another, he was satisfied.—No man ever employed his mind more fully, in enjoying the wit of others. When he heard a bon mot, an ingenious sally, or a good story well told, he was delighted; you saw him in an ecstacy of pleasure; and the more brilliant the conversation became, the more animated were the countenance and eyes of Chastellux; the success of every other person flattered him as much as if it had been his own.

The abbe Morellet possessed a very rich magazine of knowledge, arranged with more order and clearness, and his conversation flowed, as it were spontaneously, from a source of sound, pure, and profound ideas, which never dried up, yet never overflowed. At our dinners, he displayed an open disposition, a correct and steady understanding, and a heart equally sound and upright. One of his talents, and that by which he was most distinguished, was a vein of delicate irony, which, before him, was a secret possessed by Swift alone.—With all this power of being satirical, had he chosen, no man was ever less so; and if he sometimes indulged in personal raillery, it was only a whip which he took into his hand to punish insolence or malignity.

The politeness of St Lambert was delicate, though a little cold; and his conversation shewed the same acute and delicate turn of mind which we discover in his writings.—Though not naturally gay, he became animated by the gaiety of others; and in a philosophical or literary conversation, no one talked with sounder judgment, or more exquisite taste. This taste had been formed at the little court of Luneville, in which he formerly lived, and whose tone he still retained.

Helvetius, wholly engrossed by his ambition for literary celebrity, came to us with his brain still smoaking from his morning labour. Being desirous of writing a book which should be distinguished in his day, his first care had been to find out either some new truth which he might bring to light, or some daring and original thought which he might support. Now as, for these two thousand years, new and important truths have been exceedingly rare, he had resolved to maintain the paradox which is unfolded in his book De L'Esprit. And whether it was, that after a severe struggle, he had persuaded himself of what he wished to make others believe, or that he was still contending with his own doubts, and anxiously seeking to get the better of them, we were amused with seeing him successively bring on the carpet the questions which interested, or the difficulties which troubled his mind. After having allowed him for some time the pleasure of hearing them discussed, we prevailed upon him to let himself be carried along by the current of our conversations. He then yielded to them completely and fully, and was in this familiar intercourse as easy, as natural, as unaffectedly sincere, as in his writings he appears systematical and sophistical. Nothing could less resemble the ingenuity of his character and habits of life than the studied and factitious singularity of his writings; a dissimilarity which will always be found between the conduct and opinions of those who weary themselves out in thinking strange things.

The

The soul of Helvetius was the very reverse of his own description. There could not be a better man; liberal, generous without ostentation, and beneficent from the goodness of his heart, he took it into his head to raise a calumny against all worthy men, and himself among the rest, and would allow virtuous actions to have no other motive but self-interest; however, we distinguished between the man and his books, and loved him such as he was: and you will see how agreeable his house became for literary men.

Thomas was a man still more passionate than he for glory; but he was more in unison with himself, and expected success only from the singular powers which he displayed in expressing his sentiments and ideas, and from that high eloquence which was sure of bestowing originality on common subjects, and of throwing new light and new splendour upon truths already known. Absorbed, indeed, in his meditations, perpetually engrossed with the means of acquiring an extensive renown, he neglected the trifling attentions and the humble merit of being agreeable in company. The gravity of his character was mild, but reserved and silent; he rarely smiled at the gaiety of conversation, and never promoted it. He seldom opened, even on subjects that were suited to him, unless in a small and intimate circle; there, only, it was, that his conversation dazzled by its lustre, and astonished by its copiousness. At dinner, he did little more than increase our number, and our regard for him was solely derived from the consideration of his literary merit, and his moral qualities. Thomas devoted himself always to virtue, to truth, to glory, but never to the graces; and he lived in an age when, without the assistance and the favour of the graces, there could be no brilliant reputation in literature.

Having mentioned the graces, I must speak of one who possessed all their gifts in thought and expression, and was the only lady admitted by Madame Geoffrin to her literary dinner; this was Mademoiselle Lespinasse, the fair friend of d'Alembert. In her was a surprising union of propriety, of judgment, of prudence, with the liveliest fancy, the most ardent soul, the most inflammable imagination, which has existed since the days of Sappho. The fire which circulated through her veins and her nerves, and which rendered her mind so active, so brilliant, and so charming, consumed her prematurely. I shall mention hereafter the regret we felt at her loss. Here I notice only the place she held at our dinners, to which her presence gave an inexpressible interest. Whether listening or speaking (and no one spoke better) she was the object of our constant attention; with no coquetry, she inspired us with an innocent desire of pleasing her; with no prudery, she let us see how far we might carry the freedom of conversation, without transgressing the bounds of propriety.

I have no intention to describe the whole circle of our guests. There were some idlers, who did little more than enjoy; well-informed men too, but who were covetous of their riches, and came to reap without the trouble of sowing. This number did not certainly include the Abbé Raynal; for in the use which he made of his copious fund of information, if he ran sometimes into any excess, it was not an excess of economy. The robust vigour of his philosophy was not yet displayed; the vast mass of his knowledge was not completely formed; sagacity, correctness, precision, were still the prominent qualities of his understanding, to which he added a goodness of heart, and a mildness of manners, which endeared him to us all. Yet the readiness of his elocution, and the copiousness of his memory

mory, appeared to us not sufficiently tempered. What he said, could rarely be formed into dialogue; nor was it till old age had rendered his ideas less lively and abundant, that he became acquainted with the pleasures of conversation.

I know not whether it formed part of Madame Geoffrin's plan to draw into her society the most distinguished foreigners who came to Paris, and by that means to render her house celebrated throughout all Europe; or whether this was the natural consequence of her house being embellished and rendered agreeable by the society of men of letters. Certain it is, that when a prince, a minister, a man or woman of note, arrived from a foreign country, they went to call upon Madame Geoffrin, were ambitious of being invited to one of our dinners, and took great pleasure in seeing us met at table. It was particularly on these days that Madame Geoffrin displayed all the charms of her wit, and said, "*let us make ourselves agreeable.*" Accordingly these dinners seldom failed to be enlivened by agreeable sallies.

Among such of these foreigners as took up their residence, or made any long stay at Paris, she selected the best informed and the most agreeable, and admitted them into the number of her guests. I shall particularly mention three, who, in the endowments of wit and knowledge, were inferior to none even of the most cultivated among Frenchmen; these were the Abbé Galiani, the Marquis de Caraccioli, since ambassador from Naples, and the Count de Creutz, the Swedish minister.

The Abbé Galiani was, in his person, the prettiest little harlequin that Italy ever produced; but, on the shoulders of this harlequin was the head of a Machiavel. He was an epicurean philosopher; his disposition was satirical, and he had considered every thing in a ridiculous point of view; so that there was nothing, either in politics or morals, about which he had not some diverting story to tell; and these stories were always properly introduced, and enlivened by some unforeseen and ingenious allusion. Conceive, along with this, the most unaffected elegance in his manner of speaking, and in his gesticulation, and you may imagine the pleasure afforded to us by the contrast between the profound sense which the story contained, and the ludicrous air of the person who told it. I do not exaggerate when I say, that we forgot every thing, and listened to him, sometimes for whole hours. But when he had acted his part, he no longer formed any part of the company; he sat dull and silent in a corner, and seemed impatiently to expect the watchword to return on the stage. In his arguments, as in his stories, there was a necessity for hearing him out. If he was interrupted at any time, "just let me conclude," says he, "and you will soon have full time to answer." Then, after drawing a long circle of inductions (for such was his practice) if any one attempted to reply, you saw him mix with the crowd, and quietly make his escape.

The countenance of Caraccioli, when you first looked at it, had a thick and heavy air, with which stupidity might be painted. In order to animate his eyes, and lighten his features, it was necessary for him to speak. But, then, in proportion as that lively, penetrating, and luminous intelligence, with which he was gifted, awoke, sparks of light, as it were, were seen flying out. His acuteness, gaiety, and originality of thought, his easy expression, his graceful smiles, his feeling look, then united in bestowing on ugliness itself an agreeable and interesting character. He spoke our language ill, and with difficulty; but he was eloquent in his own; and when he was at a loss for

for a French word or idiom, he borrowed it from the Italian. Thus he was in every moment enriching his language with a thousand bold and picturesque expressions which excited our envy. He accompanied them also, like the Abbé Galiani, with those Neapolitan gestures which gave such animation to his words, as to make it be said of both, that they had wit to their very fingers' ends. Both had excellent stories, which almost all contained a profound moral import. Caraccioli had studied men philosophically; but he had observed them rather as a politician and a statesman, than as a satirical moralist. He had viewed on a great scale the manners and government of nations; and if he mentioned any particular features, it was only by way of example, in support of the inferences which he had been led to form.

Besides his inexhaustible stores of knowledge, and the easy and agreeable manner in which he communicated it, we esteemed him also as being an excellent man. Not one of us would have thought of making the Abbé Galiani his friend; but each was ambitious of the friendship of Caraccioli. I enjoyed it for a long time, and cannot well express how desireable it was.

But one of the men who loved me most, and for whom I entertained the most tender affection, was the Count de Creutz. He, too, was attached to the literary society of Madame Geoffrin; he was less eager to please, less anxious to draw attention, often thoughtful, and often absent, but the most charming of all our guests, when he opened himself to us without reserve. On him, nature had bestowed, in the highest degree, sensibility, warmth, delicacy of taste and of moral feeling, the love of what is beautiful in every department, and the enthusiasm of genius as well as of virtue. She had granted him the power of expressing and of painting, in glowing colours, every object which had struck his imagination or strongly affected his soul; never man was born a poet, if he was not. He was still young, yet his mind was enriched with a vast extent of information; he spoke the French as well as ourselves, and almost all the languages of Europe as well as his own, without reckoning the learned languages; he was conversant in every branch of ancient and modern literature; talked of chemistry as a chemist; of natural history as a disciple of Linnæus; and particularly of Sweden and Spain, as a curious observer of the properties and various productions of these climates; so that he supplied us with a source of instruction, embellished with the most brilliant eloquence.

Curious Observations on the Economy of Bees. In a letter from THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, *Esq* F. R. S. *to the Right Hon.* SIR JOSEPH BANKS, *Bart.* K. B. P. R. S.

MY DEAR SIR,

IN the prosecution of those experiments on trees, accounts of which you have so often done me the honour to present to the Royal Society, my residence has necessarily, almost wholly, been confined to the same spot, and I have thence been induced to pay considerable attention to the economy of bees amongst other objects, and as some interesting circumstances in the habit of these singular insects appear to have come under my observation, and to have escaped the notice of former writers, I take the liberty to communicate my observations to you.

It is, I believe, generally supposed, that each hive or swarm of these insects remains at all times wholly unconnected with other colonies in the vicinity; and that the bee never distinguishes a stranger from an enemy. The circumstances which I shall pro-

proceed to state, will, however, tend to prove, that these opinions are not well founded, and that a friendly intercourse not unfrequently takes place between different colonies, and is productive of very important consequences in their political economy.

Passing through one of my orchards, rather late in the evening, in the month of August, in the year 1801, I observed, that several bees passed me in a direct line from the hives in my own garden, to those in the garden of a cottager which was about a hundred yards distant from it. As it was considerably later in the evening than the time when bees usually cease to labour, I concluded that something more than ordinary was going forward. Going first to my own garden, and then to that of the cottager, I found a very considerable degree of bustle and agitation to prevail in one hive in each: every bee, as it arrived, seemed to be stopt, and questioned at the mouth of each hive; but I could not discover any thing like actual resistance, or hostility, to take place; though I much inclined to believe the intercourse between the hives to be hostile and predatory. The same kind of intercourse continued, in a greater, or less degree, during eight succeeding days; and though I watched them very closely, nothing occurred to induce me to suppose that their intercourse was not of an amicable kind. On the tenth morning, however, their friendship ended, as sudden and violent friendships often do, in a quarrel; and they fought most furiously, and after this there was no more visiting.

Two years subsequent to this period, I observed the same kind of intercourse to take place between two hives of my own bees, which were situated about two hundred yards distant from each other: they passed from each hive to the other, just as they did in the preceding instance, and a similar degree of agitation was observable. In this instance, however, their friendship appeared to be of much shorter duration, for they fought most desperately on the fifth day, and then, as in the last-mentioned case, all further visiting ceased.

I have some reason to believe, that the kind of intercourse I have described, which I have often seen, and which is by no means uncommon, not unfrequently ends in a junction of the two swarms; for one instance came under my observation, many years ago, in which the labouring bees, under circumstances perfectly similar to those I have described, wholly disappeared, leaving the drones in peaceable possession of the hive, but without any thing to live upon. I have also reasons for believing, that whenever a junction of two swarms, with their property, is agreed upon, that which proposes to remove, immediately, or soon afterwards, unites with the other swarm, and returns to the deserted hive during the day only to carry off the honey; for, having examined at night a hive from which I suspected the bees to be migrating, I found it without a single inhabitant. I was led to make the examination, by information I had received from a very accurate observer, that all the bees would then be absent. A very considerable quantity of honey was in this instance left in the hive, without any guards to defend it; but I concluded that the bees would have returned for it had it remained till the next day. Whenever the bees quit their habitation in this way, I have always observed some fighting to take place; but I conceived it to be between the bees of the adjoining hives and those which were removing, the former being attracted by the scent of the honey which the latter were carrying off.

On the farm which I occupy there were formerly many old decayed trees, the cavities of which were frequently occupied by swarms of bees; and when

when these were destroyed, a board was generally fitted to the aperture which had been made to extract the honey; and the cavity was thus prepared for the reception of another swarm in the succeeding season. Whenever a swarm came, I constantly observed, that about fourteen days previous to their arrival, a small number of bees, varying from twenty to fifty, were every day employed in examining, and apparently keeping possession of the cavity; for, if molested, they shewed evident signs of displeasure, though they never employed their stings in defending their proposed habitation. Their examination was not confined to the cavity, but extended to the external parts of the tree above; and every dead knot, particularly, arrested their attention; as if they had been apprehensive of being injured by moisture, which this might admit in the cavity below; and they apparently did not leave any part of the bark near the cavity unexamined. A part of the colony which purposed to emigrate appeared in this case to have been delegated to search for a proper habitation; and the individual who succeeded, must have apparently had some means of conveying information of his success to others; for, it cannot be supsed, that fifty bees should each accidentally meet at, and fix upon the same cavity, at a mile distant from their hive; which I have frequently observed them to do, in a wood, where several trees were adapted for their reception; and, indeed, I observed that they almost uniformly selected that cavity which I thought best adapted for their use.

It not unfrequently happened that swarms of my own bees took possession of these cavities, and such swarms were in several instances followed from my garden to the trees: and they were observed to deviate very little from the direct line between the one point, and the other; which seems to indicate that those bees which had formerly acted as purveyors, now became guides.

Two instances came under my own observation, in which a swarm was received into a cavity of which another swarm had previous possession. In the first instance, I arrived with the swarm, and I could not discover that the least opposition was made to their entrance: in the second instance, observing the direction that the swarm took, I used all the expedition I could to arrive first at the tree to which I supposed they were going, whilst a servant followed them: and a descent of ground being in my favour, and the wind against them, I succeeded in arriving at the tree some seconds before them; and I am perfectly confident, that not the least resistance was opposed to their entrance.

Now, it does not appear probable that animals, so much attached to their property as bees are, so jealous of all approach towards it, and so ready to sacrifice their lives in defence of it, should suffer a colony of strangers, with whose intentions they were unacquainted, to take possession without making some effort to defend it: nor does it seem much more probable that the same animals, which spent so much time in examining their future habitation, in the cases I have mentioned, should have attempted in this case to enter without knowing whether there was space sufficient to contain them, and without any examination at all. I must, therefore, infer, that some previous intercourse had taken place between the two swarms, and that those in the possession of the cavities were not unacquainted with the intentions of their guests; though the formation of any thing like an agreement between the different parties be scarcely consistent with the limita-

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tions generally supposed to be fixed by nature to the instinctive powers of the brute creation.

Brutes have evidently language, but it is a language of passion only, and not of ideas. They express to each other sentiments of love, of fear, and of anger; but they appear to be wholly incapable of transmitting to each other any ideas they have received from the impression of external objects. They convey to other animals of their species, on the approach of an enemy, a sentiment of danger; but they appear wholly incapable of communicating what the enemy is, or the kind of danger apprehended. A language of more extensive use seems, from the preceding circumstances, to have been given to bees; and if it be not, in some degree, a language of ideas, it appears to be something very similar.

When a swarm of bees issue from the parent hive, they generally soon settle on some neighbouring bush or tree; and as in this situation they are generally not at all defended from rain or cold, it is often inferred that they are less amply gifted with those instinctive powers that direct to self-preservation, than many other animals. But their object in settling soon after they leave the hive, is apparently nothing more than to collect their numbers; and they have generally, I believe always, another place to which they intend subsequently to go; and if the situation they select be not perfectly adapted to secure them from injuries, it is probably, in almost all instances, the best they can discover. For I have very often observed, that when one of my hives was nearly ready to swarm, one of the hollow trees I have mentioned (and generally the best adapted for the accommodation of a swarm,) was every day occupied by a small number of bees; but that, after the swarm had issued from that hive, and had taken possession of another, the tree was wholly deserted; whence I inferred that the swarm, which would have taken possession of the cavity of that tree, had relinquished their intended migration when a hive was offered them at home.

It has been remarked by Mr John Hunter, that the matter which bees carry on their thighs is the farina of plants, with which they feed their young, and not the substance with which they make their combs; and his statement is, I believe, perfectly correct: but I have observed that they will also carry other things on their thighs. I frequently covered the decorticated parts of trees, on which I was making experiments, with a cement composed of bees-wax and turpentine; and in the autumn I have frequently observed a great number of bees employed in carrying off this substance. They detached it from the tree with their forceps, and the little portion thus obtained was then transferred by the first to the second leg, by which it was deposited on the thigh of the third: the farina of plants is collected and transferred in the same manner. This mixture of wax and turpentine did not, however, appear to have been employed in the formation of combs; but only to attach the hive to the board on which it was placed, and probably to exclude other insects, and air, during winter. Whilst the bees were employed in the collection of this substance, I had many opportunities of observing the peaceful and patient disposition of them as individuals, which Mr Hunter has also, in some measure, noticed. When one bee had collected its load, and was just prepared to take flight, another often came behind it, and despoiled it of all it had collected. A second and even a third load was collected, and lost in the same manner, and still the patient insect pursued its labour, without betraying any symptoms of impatience or resentment.—

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When, however, the hive is approached, the bee appears often to be the most irritable of all animals; but a circumstance I have observed amongst another species of insects, whose habits are in many respects similar to those of bees, induces me to believe, that the readiness of the bees to attack those who approach their hives, does not, in any degree, spring either from the sense of injury or apprehensions of the individual who makes the attack. If a nest of wasps be approached without alarming its inhabitants, and all communication be suddenly cut off between those out of the nest and those within it, no provocation will induce the former to defend their nest or themselves; but if one escape from within, it comes with a very different temper, and appears commissioned to avenge public wrongs, and prepared to sacrifice its life in the execution of its orders.—I discovered the circumstance, that wasps thus excluded from their nest, would neither defend it, nor themselves, at a very early period of my life; and I profited so often by the discovery as a school boy, that I am quite certain of the fact I state; and do not entertain any doubt, though I speak from experiments less accurately made, that the actions of bees, under similar circumstances, would be the same*.

Mr Hunter conceived bees wax to be an animal substance which exuded between the scales of the belly of the insect: but I am strongly disposed to believe that it is collected from plants, and merely deposited between the scales of the belly of the bee, for the joint purposes of being carried with convenience, and giving the temperature necessary for being moulded into combs; and I am led to this conclusion, not only by the circumstance of wax being found in the vegetable world, but also by having often observed bees employed in detaching something from the bases of the leaves of plants with their forceps, which they did not deposit on their thighs, as they do (I believe invariably) the farina of plants. I have also frequently observed the combs of very late swarms to be remarkably thin, and white, and brittle, which are circumstances very favourable to the conclusion that the wax is a vegetable substance, for it would probably be less abundant during autumn than in summer; and

* A curious circumstance relative to wasps attracted the notice of some of my friends last year, and has not I believe been satisfactorily accounted for. A greater number of female wasps were observed in different parts of the kingdom in the spring and early part of the summer of that year, than at almost any former period; yet scarcely any nests, or labouring wasps, were seen in the following autumn, the cause of which I believe I can explain. Attending to some peach trees in my garden, late in the autumn of the year 1805, on which I had been making experiments, I noticed, during many successive days, a vast number of female wasps, which appeared to have been attracted there by the shelter and warmth of a South wall; but I did not observe any males. At length, during a warm gleam in the middle of one of the days, a single male appeared, and selected a female close to me; and this was the only male I saw in that season. The male wasp, which is readily distinguishable from the female and labourer, by his long antennæ and shining wings, and by a blacker and more slender body, is rarely seen out of the nest except in very warm days, like the drone bee; and the nests of wasps, though very abundant in the year 1805, were not formed till remarkably late in the season, and thence I conclude that the male had not acquired maturity till the weather had ceased to be warm, and that the females, in consequence, retired to their long winter sleep without having had any intercourse with them.

and that portion which had remained on the plants till late in the season would hence become more colourless by exposure to light, as well as more dry and brittle, than when at first exuded; but were it an animal substance, there does not appear any reason why it should be more dry and brittle, or less abundant, in the autumn than in the spring and summer. The conclusions of Mr Hunter are, however, always drawn with so much caution, and he united so much skill and science with the greatest degree of industry, that it is not without much hesitation and diffidence that I venture to put my opinion in opposition to his authority.

T. A. Knight.

Transactions of the Royal Society.

Scottish Review.

An Historical Enquiry respecting the performance on the Harp in the Highlands of Scotland, from the earliest times until it was discontinued about the year 1734. To which is prefixed, An Account of a very ancient Caledonian Harp, and of the Harp of Queen Mary. Illustrated by three elegant engravings. Drawn up by desire of the Highland Society of Scotland, and published under its patronage. By John Gunn, F.A.S.E., author of a Treatise on the origin and improvement of stringed instruments; an Essay on thorough bass, adapted to the violoncello, &c. 4to. 1l. 5s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh. Murray, London.

THE following are the circumstances which gave rise to this curious publication. The Highland Society, having learned that Mr Robertson of Lude had in his possession two ancient harps, applied to that gentleman for some account of them. Mr Robertson obligingly sent the harps themselves to Edinburgh, to be examined by the society in any manner they might think proper. The Society caused drawings to be made of them, and requested Mr Gunn, who was already known by several ingenious publications connected with his profession, to draw up a particular description, accompanied by an "Essay on the Nature, the Powers, and the Uses of the Harp among the ancient Highlanders." This task he appears to have executed in a very intelligent and satisfactory manner.

The first object is to give a description of the two harps. One of them is supposed to be of great antiquity, from the injuries which it has evidently sustained, and which appear to have been received in traversing different parts of the Highlands and Western isles both by land and sea. It appears to have been manufactured at a time when the accompaniment of the voice was the sole object regarded; every other circumstance being sacrificed to this.

The other harp is one which belonged to Queen Mary. In a hunting excursion taken by her into the highlands of Perthshire, she presented it to Miss Beatrix Gardyn of Banchory, whose family is now represented by Mr Garden of Troup. A descendent of this lady having married into the family of Lude, brought the harp along with her. It is stated to be of a much lighter fabric than the Caledonian harp, but upon the whole its workmanship cannot be said to excel, perhaps not even to equal that of the latter. It is however in much better preservation.

For a minute account of the construction of these harps, which could not be properly understood without the aid of plates, we must refer our readers to the work itself. Mr Gunn, after having completed his descrip-

on proceeds to describe the manner in which he proceeded in tuning Queen Mary's harp, so as to render it fit for use. Here he frankly acknowledges an error into which he at first fell. Understanding that the strings used by the Irish and Highland Harpers were of brass, and wishing to accommodate it completely to the ancient model, he began with making the strings of that metal. But he soon found, that by the method used among modern performers, the vibration of such strings could not be effected. The ancient Harpers, it seems, drew a tone from brass with their nails, which, for that purpose, they allowed to grow to an immoderate length. It is mentioned of a late noted Irish Harper, that when he behaved, as he was apt to do, with insolence towards his employers, the punishment resorted to was that of paring his nails; by which species of mutilation he was rendered absolutely unfit for carrying on the exercise of his profession.

When the operation of tuning was performed, and the harp came to be played upon, it was found to be much more remarkable for sweetness and delicacy, than for power and strength of tone. Its greatest perfection lay in the upper notes, from the highest to about the middle of its scale or compass; after which, its sounds, as they approached to the lowest, became, gradually, more and more imperfect. This falling off in power and tone towards the bass, is the necessary consequence of the small size of the instrument, which does not admit of sufficient length and tension in the lower strings. Mr Gunn observes, that there is a radical defect in the lowest of these. It has been found, by experience, that forty inches is the most proper length for sounding this degree of the scale. But, in Queen Mary's harp, the longest string is not above twenty-four inches; and in the Caledonian harp, it measures only twenty-one inches and a half; so that it does not extend so low as an ordinary bass voice.

Our author proceeds now to his historical inquiry respecting the performance of the harp in the Highlands. The general impression, it appears, had been completely against its having been generally practised there. Mr Gunn himself, though a native, and particularly attached to such subjects, was wholly ignorant of it till now. Several intelligent men, intimately acquainted with that part of the country, when spoke to on the subject, laughed at the idea of this instrument having been formerly known there, and considered these two harps as merely an accidental importation. Mr Gunn, however, prosecuted his enquiries, and was soon able to produce such evidence of the fact, as renders it truly wonderful that it should ever have been doubted. He begins with the poems of Os-Ossian, where this instrument is repeatedly alluded to. The strength of this argument, however, must depend upon the authenticity of the poems, which is still a subject of controversy. He adds, however, that the word which signifies harp in *Welsh* (among which nation it has long been a favourite instrument) is evidently taken from the Gaelic. It is expressive in the latter language only, and has no meaning in the former. Our author next relates an ancient tradition of a celebrated performer on this instrument, who, in travelling from one island to another, was overtaken by a violent storm. His wife, who was along with him, and whom he tenderly loved, was on the point of perishing with cold, when the harper, swayed by conjugal affection, kindled a fire with his beloved harp, and brought her to life: a kindness which she returned by running away with the first youth she met. The deserted musician then dolefully exclaimed: "Fool that I was, to burn my harp

harp for thee;" an expression which has become proverbial among these islanders, when they meet with any instance of ingratitude.

The following facts are of a more solid nature, and seem sufficiently to establish the author's opinion:

There was scarcely one considerable household of the Highland chieftains, which had not a Bard, or a Harper, on its establishment. A piece of ground was allotted for his subsistence, which devolved to one of his descendants, on condition of his being properly educated, so as to be qualified for the discharge of his office *. On a tenure of this nature, a farm of the estate of Torloisk, in the island of Mull, called *Faumore nan Clairsairean*, or the Harper's Field, was held by the Harper belonging to that ancient family. One of these Harpers appears to have conveyed it over to the family of Argyle, in times when the family of Torloisk was involved in public troubles, which had brought the devastation of fire and sword into the estate. This farm had remained for several generations afterwards in the possession of the Argyle family, who had no other landed property contiguous to it, until it was, not many years ago, purchased from the Duke of Argyle, by the late General Maclean Clephan, and again annexed to the estate of Torloisk, by the name of the *Penny Land of the Harper's Field*. The family of the Macleans of Dowart are also known, in the island of Mull, to have had a succession of Harpers in lineal descent, whose names were Macneil †. In the parish of Urray, in the north Highlands, there is also a field called *Cruitach*, or the Harper's Field; and these fields are always situated contiguous to the chieftain's residence *.

In the old castles also of several Highland chieftains, the Harper's seat is pointed out by the natives to this day; as the *Harper's Window*, at Duntulm castle, in the island of Skye, the ancient seat of Lord Macdonald's family; the Harper's gallery at Castlelachlan, in Argyleshire, and others. That the Harp was cultivated, and held in high estimation in the former family, is also evident from the following anecdote, alluded to in Dr Johnson's and Mr Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, in the year 1773. The celebrated performer, O'Kane, who has been already mentioned, had been about that time in the Highlands, and had frequently entertained the late Lord Macdonald with his excellent performance on the Harp, at his lordship's residence in the Isle of Skye. No one was better able to feel, and to estimate the superior talents of O'Kane; for I can vouch Lord Macdonald to have been one of our best amateurs on the violin, and one of the best judges of musical talents of that period. There had been for a great length of time in the family, a valuable *Harp-key*; it was finely ornamented with gold and silver, and with a precious stone; this key was said to have been worth eighty or a hundred guineas; and, on this occasion, our itinerant Harper had the good fortune of being presented by Lord Macdonald with this curious and valuable implement of his profession.

The family of Argyle had also an establishment for a Harper.

It could here be shewn, that, from the middle of the sixth century, about the time of St Columba's establishment at Icolmkill, which is contiguous to the island of Mull, and until the end of the twelfth century, the superior clergy were, generally, performers on the Harp; that singing to the Harp was considered an indispensable part of the education of the upper ranks of society during that period; and that at their festivals it was customary for the Harp to be handed round, and each of the company, in his turn,

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* See Lachlan Macvurich's attested declaration, or affidavit, in the Committee of the Highland Society's report, *Appendix*, p. 278.

Macvurich was the eighteenth in lineal descent from Muireach, who held the farms of Stroiligary and Drimsdale, as Bards to the family of Clanranald. Neil Macvurich, the father of Lachlan, was the last who had been educated for the office of Bard, and in that quality possessed one of these farms.

† See Mrs Mackenzie's Letter, inclosed in that of Colonel Maclean of Coll, to be mentioned afterwards.

* Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. III. p. 259.

turn, to sing to it, as was done by the heroes of the ancient Gaelic poems above alluded to. But as it can be proved that this custom, together with the peculiar notions of shame which were associated with the want of this accomplishment, were introduced from Asia, with the Harp itself, by our Caledonian ancestors, from whom the custom, accompanied by the very same notions, descended successively to the Cambro-Britons, and to the Anglo-Saxons, the discussion of that part of the subject is reserved for a more extended enquiry into the antiquity of the Harp. It may suffice at present to observe, that it was probably during the above mentioned period, that the separation of poet and musician in the same person,—at least, that the separate profession of a minstrel, or merely instrumental performer,—took place in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland; and that, from the cultivation of the Harp by the clergy of that time, some additional strings may have been added to it, and its practice may have been conducted on improved principles, which ultimately led to the surprising degree of command of the instrument, to which we shall now see the Harpers of Ireland and of the Highlands of Scotland attained, in the twelfth century. P. 45.

A passage is then quoted from Giraldus Cambrensis, from which it would appear, that the Scots, during the twelfth century, were highly distinguished for their skill in harping. After extolling greatly the proficiency of Ireland in this particular, he adds,

"It is to be observed, however, that both Scotland and Wales, the former from intercourse and affinity of blood, the latter from instruction derived from the Irish, exert themselves with the greatest emulation to rival Ireland in musical excellence. In the opinion of many, however, Scotland has not only attained to the excellence of Ireland, but has even, in musical science and ability, far surpassed it; insomuch, that it is to that country they now resort, as to the genuine source of the art."

We must observe, however, that Mr Gunn has, in this translation, omitted an expression, which intimates, that Ireland was considered as the mistress of Scotland, though now excelled by her (*Magistram Hiberniam.*)

In describing the hunting excursion of Queen Mary, where she left the above-mentioned harp with Miss Gardyn, our author takes occasion to quote a curious passage from Barclay, descriptive of the manner in which that amusement was pursued. It is as follows:—

"I had a sight of a very extraordinary sport: In the year 1563, the Earl of Athol, a prince of the blood-royal, had, with much trouble, and vast expence, provided a hunting-match for the entertainment of our most illustrious and most gracious Queen. Our people call this a royal hunting. I was then a young man, and was present on that occasion. Two thousand Highlanders were employed to drive to the hunting ground all the deer from the woods and hills of Athol, Badenoch, Marr, Murray, and the countries about. As these Highlanders use a light dress, and are very swift of foot, they went up and down so nimbly, that, in less than two months time, they brought together two thousand red deer, besides roes and fallow deer. The Queen, the great men, and a number of others, were in a glen, or narrow valley, when all these deer were brought before them: believe me, the whole body moved forward in something like battle order. This sight still strikes me, and will ever strike me; for they had a leader whom they followed close wherever he moved. This leader was a very fine stag, with a very high head. The sight delighted the Queen very much, but she soon had cause for fear, upon the Earl's (who had been from his early days accustomed to such sights) addressing her thus: "Do you observe that stag who is foremost of the herd?—There is danger from that stag; for if either fear or rage should force him from the ridge of that hill, let every one look to himself, for none of us will be out of the way of harm, as the rest will all follow this one; and having thrown us under foot, they will open a passage to the hill behind us. What happened a moment after confirmed this opinion;

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r the Queen ordered one of the best dogs to be let loose upon a wolf*;—this the dog pursues—the leading stag was frightened—he flies by the same way he had come there—the rest rush after him, and break out where the thickest body of the Highlanders was. They had nothing for it now but to throw themselves flat on the heath, and to allow the deer to pass over them. It was told the Queen, that several of the Highlanders had been wounded, and that two or three had been killed outright; and the whole body of deer had got off, had not the Highlanders, by their skill in hunting, fallen upon a stratagem, to cut off the rear from the main body. It was of those that had been separated that the Queen's dogs, and those of the nobility, made slaughter. There was killed that day three hundred and sixty deer, with five wolves and some roes†. P. 79.

In a postscript which is added at the close of this work, Mr Gunn announces another of greater magnitude which he has now in contemplation. After analysing the Highlands, he began an investigation into the harps mentioned in scripture, *not without hopes* of discovering a connection between the two. Accordingly this connection was discovered; upon which Mr Gunn began to examine what resemblance there might be between the rites, manners, language, &c. of the Ancient Caledonians and the Orientals, which issued in a conviction that the two people were one and the same.

We should be sorry to form too hasty a judgement of this hypothesis before seeing the proofs upon which it is founded. Yet we suspect that Mr Gunn, while thus plunging into the depths of etymology, and researches into the origin of nations, is not fully aware of the difficulties which attend such pursuits, or the deceptions to which they are liable. Human nature is fundamentally the same every where; and above all in nations who have not arrived at any high civilization, similarity of circumstances may easily produce a resemblance in many customs, without any intercourse having subsisted between them. Accident also may readily occasion the coincidence of a few words of two languages, especially as the earlier dialects are extremely imitative. That the Caledonians should ultimately derive their origin from those numerous colonies which came over from Asia into Europe, is indeed a very reasonable supposition; but that Asiatic colonists should have come over immediately and directly into Scotland, appears to us very far from probable. However, though we cannot help feeling a degree of scepticism upon the supposed discovery of Mr Gunn, yet we would not altogether discourage him from prosecuting his researches. Although he may not succeed in this object, yet, in the pursuit, he may meet with important information, which might not otherwise have been brought to light. Adair's history of the North American Indians is founded on a much more pre-

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* This translation, from the Latin original, is in the words of Mr Pennant. (*Tour in Scotland*, Vol. III. p. 64.)—Through some inadvertency, however, he has rendered the above sentence, "the Queen having ordered one of the best dogs to be let loose *on one of the deer*," instead of, "*on a wolf*." The words of the original are, "*Laxatus enim reginæ jussu, atque immissus in lupum, insigis admodum ac ferox canis.*"

† *Barclay de Regno et regali potestate*, p. 279, 280. The writer who has transmitted to us this interesting and lively account, was William Barclay, a native of Aberdeenshire, and a learned civilian. He spent the early part of his life, and much of his fortune, at the court of Queen Mary, and accompanied her on this excursion to the Highlands, at the age of twenty two. In the latter part of his life he married a French lady, lived in France, and was Professor of Civil Law in the university of Angers, where he died in the year 1604.

preposterous supposition by which he makes them to be of Jewish origin; but tho' he has obtained no converts to his doctrine, yet in supporting it he has thrown much light upon the manners and character of that extraordinary people. We only wished therefore to warn Mr Gunn of the necesity of caution in carrying on such abstruse and complicated disquisitions.

II. The Life of Henry Fielding, Esq. with Observations on his Character and Writings. By William Watson, 8vo.

THIS is the most correct and satisfactory account which we have met with of the distinguished person to whom it relates. Mr Watson has not only collected all the information transmitted by former biographers, but has contrived to pick up other particulars, which appear to have escaped them.

Fielding, as is well known, has added one to the numerous list of men of genius, who were unhappy, and whose unhappiness was the fruit of their own errors. Yet these errors seem to have been rather the fruit of thoughtlessness and imprudence, than of any fundamental want of principle; and, to a writer who has delighted us so much by his genius, some indulgence may surely be shewn.

Fielding was born of a respectable family. His father, General Fielding, possessed some fortune, and on his son's coming of age, settled 200l. a year on him; but as the General had married again, and his family, by his second wife, was rapidly encreasing this annuity was very ill paid, insomuch that, according to Fielding's own expression, "any body might pay it that would." In these circumstances, he settled in London, and gave himself up to those convivial dispositions, for which that city afforded ample scope. The consequence may be easily conjectured; pecuniary embarrassments soon ensued; with a view to the relief of which, he commenced writer for the stage. The following statement of the manner in which his plays were composed sufficiently accounts for the rank which most of them hold among his works.

During the six following years, Fielding appears to have done little more than write for the stage. In that period nearly the whole of his dramatic pieces appeared: but his way of living at that time, if it did not altogether repress the highest effusions of genius, at least circumscribed the powers of his mind, by depriving him of the time necessary for the proper execution of any considerable undertaking. Something more than genius, it must be seen, is necessary to the attainment of excellence. Whatever might be his talents for the drama, it is not to be imagined, that he should, by the means he pursued, have attained celebrity, either during his own life, or at any other period. It was not, however, for literary fame that he wrote. He seemed to desire nothing beyond a temporary approbation. But even this he did not succeed in obtaining; for not more than two or three of his farces continued long to be acted. It may be believed, then, that he never derived any very substantial benefits from his writings for the stage; at least that he never received any advantage, even from those which were the most successful, after the first season of their performance. Nor is there in this any great cause for wonder. Many of his pieces were the production of two or three mornings; and it is even said, that he was known, more than once, after passing the evening with his convivial friends, to have shewn them in the morning a farce of three acts, that he had written during the hours they had devoted to sleep. It was also mentioned by many of his friends, that when he had engaged to bring forward a play or farce, on a particular day, which was generally at no great distance, it was not unusual for him, after remaining at a tavern till a late

late hour, to deliver, next morning, a scene to the players, written upon the paper in which his favourite tobacco had been wrapped up.

The requisites to success being thus so entirely neglected by Fielding, we ought not to look for excellence in any of his dramatic writings. On the contrary, it might be matter of just astonishment to find, that works brought forward with so little consideration, should be at all read, or received with any degree of favour on a representation.

But he does not appear, at any time during the period he wrote for the stage, to have been so far benefited by experience of the embarrassments and distress which arose from his thoughtlessness and irregularity, as to attempt a reform of his conduct; or to be so far influenced by the love of fame, as to aim at any literary production, of a superior order to those which his necessities urged him to bring forward. P. 14.

As the profits, however, arising from these productions did not suffice for his expences, he invented a new species of dramatic entertainment, which consisted in bringing on the stage the most distinguished characters in the political and fashionable worlds. Pasquin, his first attempt of this kind, met with prodigious success, and yielded large profits; but as these were thoughtlessly squandered, and as the attractions of this new stile of writing ceased with its novelty, no permanent improvement took place in his situation. It appears, however, to have been owing to the licence in which these dramas indulged, that ministers were led to form the design of circumscribing the liberty of the stage; a design which, notwithstanding considerable opposition, they effected, and the restraints which were then imposed continue to this day.

Soon after this, Fielding's prospects seemed to brighten. He married an amiable young lady, with a fortune of L.1500; and having received an annuity of 200l. by the death of a relation, he set out for the country, with the resolution of living a regular life, and renouncing former habits. But, says Mr Watson,

In defiance of the prudent resolutions he had formed, and his experience of the numerous evils arising from pecuniary embarrassments, it soon appeared, that, in the country life of Fielding one folly was destined only to take place of another. His former habits were too deeply rooted to be eradicated by any change of place or circumstances. Family pride now brought on him all the inconveniencies in one place, that youthful dissipation and libertinism had done in another. He began immediately to vie in appearance with the neighbouring country gentlemen. Always ambitious of living with magnificence, and having a natural inclination to indulge in conviviality, and the pleasures of social life, he soon laid aside all moderation, and threw wide open the gates of hospitality, affording a hearty welcome to all who presented themselves. At the same time, he encumbered himself with a numerous retinue of servants, and had them all clothed in costly liveries. These men, it is observed, for their master's honour, could not descend so low as to bestow care on their apparel;—in a month or two a suit was unfit to be seen;—and the squire's dignity required that it should then be renewed. To complete his establishment, he purchased a suitable number of horses and hounds.

It was unnecessary to go farther; nor had he time to discover new wants, or think of other sources of pleasure, before his little patrimony was exhausted. In less than three years, from the mere passion of being esteemed a man of great fortune, if not from the effects of former habits, he reduced himself to the mortifying situation of having no fortune at all; and through an ambition of maintaining an open house for others, he soon found that he had deprived himself of a habitation which he could call his own. P. 37.

He was forced, therefore, to return to London in the same destitute condition as as formerly. But London

don was not the place for adhering to those plans of economy from which it had first seduced him. He still occasionally relapsed into his former irregularities, and as his constitution was now seriously injured, he became less capable of the necessary application. On his arrival, however, he entered the Temple, and applied himself closely to the study of law.

It may serve, says Mr W. to give an idea of the great force and vigour of his mind, if we consider him at this time pursuing so arduous a study as that of the law, and even writing at great length on the subject, under the exigencies of family distress;—with a body assailed by the acutest pains;—and with a mind distracted by numerous avocations. He was also obliged, by the imperious necessities of a family, to produce, under these circumstances, almost extempore, a play, a farce, a pamphlet, or a newspaper. Besides a number of fugitive political tracts, written by him at that time, he was also concerned in a periodical paper called *the Champion*, which owed to him its principal support. P. 41.

But though he began to practise in this profession, and with considerable prospects of success, his growing infirmities prevented him from deriving any steady income from it; and he was left to depend chiefly on the produce of his pen, or the assistance of his friends. About this time he began to employ himself in that species of writing which has rendered him so celebrated. He published in succession, though at considerable intervals, his Joseph Andrews, Tom Jones, and Amelia. The first, there is reason to believe, was written in ridicule of Richardson's Pamela, an offence which that writer never forgave. It is remarkable, that Tom Jones was prohibited in France by a decree of council.—Considering the number of licentious publications with which the French press has long teemed, this, as our author observes, cannot be supposed to be the real ground of the prohibition. It must probably have been obtained by some interested and personal motives.

The rebellion in 1745 having drawn the public attention very strongly to political subjects, Fielding readily embarked in a mode of writing which promised, not only to afford present emolument, but also to recommend him to the favour of government. He engaged in several newspapers, and periodical publications, entitled, "The Champion," the "True Patriot;" the "Jacobite Journal," and the "Covent-Garden Journal." A curious, tho' perhaps somewhat too extended account is given of the manner in which these works were conducted, and the principles maintained in them. Fielding appears there as a most furious partizan of the House of Hanover; throws every kind of abuse on the Stewart family, and accuses government of too great lenity towards its adherents. This reproach, for which there was little foundation, would, he was probably aware, be not at all disagreeable to government, as it formed in fact the most energetic mode of defending that degree of severity which was adopted. However, this zeal for the reigning family, and his strenuous support of all the measures of ministers, procured for him some substantial benefits.

In 1749, a small pension was settled on him, and he received the appointment of acting magistrate in the commission of the peace for Westminster and the county of Middlesex; an office which his pressing necessities alone, it is believed, could have induced him to accept. The magistrates for Westminster were not always so independent, or their office so respectable, as in the present day, though they are still nominated and paid by government, and consequently liable to be influenced by it in sup-

supporting obnoxious measures. The persons holding that office were, for many years, emphatically denominated *trading justices*, on account of their venality; and the testimony of Fielding himself still remains, that they were not, in his time, undeserving of that charge, 'A predecessor of mine used to boast,' he observes, in one of his publications*, 'that he made L.1000 a-year in his office; but how he did this (if indeed he did it) is to me a secret.—His clerk, now mine, told me I had more business than ever he had known there. I am sure I had as much as any man could do. The truth is, the fees are so very low, when they are due, and so much is done for nothing, that if a single justice of peace had business enough to employ 20 clerks, neither he nor they would get much by their labour.' An opinion, however seems to have generally prevailed, in his time, that he, and persons in his situation, made money *some how or other*. This much is learned from him, when he mentions, that the pension he received out of the secret-service money would have been larger, had his 'great patron' been convinced of an error which he had been heard more than once to utter,—'that he could not indeed say, that the acting as a principal justice of the peace in Westminster was on all accounts very desirable, but that all the world knew it was a very lucrative one.' But whatever grounds there may have been for those injurious insinuations, it was natural, from the duties of the office, that the populace should be led to entertain more unworthy notions of the persons that filled the situation of justices of peace for Westminster, than it was probable they deserved. To this prejudice was unfortunately superadded, in the case of Fielding, a knowledge of his imprudence and passion for an immoderate mode of living. It will not, therefore, be matter of surprise to learn, that his enemies were frequently enabled to impeach his character with some appearance of justice; though they were not always scrupulous in preserving even the semblance of truth in their accusations.

P. 81.

Fielding appears to have been very active and strict in the discharge of his duty, and to have attended more to the fulfilment of the objects connected with it, than to the attainment of popular favour. He paid particular attention to the means that suppressed thieves and rogues which had sprung up in his time, and were constantly increasing. The following account is given by himself.

"What may not the public apprehend," he says "when they are informed as an unquestionable fact, that there are at this time a great gang of rogues, whose number falls little short of a hundred, who are incorporated in one body, have officers, and a treasury, and have reduced theft and robbery into a regular system. There are of this society of men, who appear in all disguises, and mix in most companies. Nor are they better versed in every art of cheating, thieving, and robbery, than they are armed with every method of evading the law, if they should ever be discovered, and an attempt made to bring them to justice. Here, if they fail in rescuing the prisoner, or (which seldom happens) in bribing or deterring the prosecutor, they have, for their last resource, some rotten member of the law to forge a defence for them, and a number of false witnesses to support.' Though this account of the extent to which robberies was carried is sufficiently alarming, yet there is surely little justice in the opinions of Fielding, when he alledges, that, as their number had been increasing, there was more danger to be apprehended from them at that time than at any former period; and that the severity of punishments ought to be increased.——Hume informs us, on the authority of Harrison, 'that in the reign of Henry VIII, there were hanged 72,000 thieves and rogues (*besides other malefactors;*) this makes about 2,000 a year: but in queen Elizabeth's time, there were only between three and four hundred a year hanged for theft and robbery; so much had the times mended. But in our age, there are not forty a year hanged for those crimes in all England." The same author also observes, with great justice, after mentioning the complaints of Harrison relating to the relax-

* Preface Voyage to Lisbon.

relaxation of the laws, and the encouragement given to rogues, by the slightness of punishments, that "our vulgar prepossession in favour of the morals of former and rude ages, is very absurd and ill grounded." P. 93.

His constitution was now completely worn out, he was attacked at once by jaundice, asthma, and dropsy; and had taken lodgings at Bath, in hopes of deriving relief from the waters. Yet such was the activity of his mind, that at this very time, at the request of the minister, he drew up and executed a plan for suppressing the robberies and murders which, it seems, were almost daily committed in the streets of the metropolis. When this was done, however, he was no longer able to accomplish his Bath journey, and the only hopes of his recovery seemed to be a removal by sea into a warmer climate. He accordingly undertook his "Voyage to Lisbon," of which he has published an account. The beginning is truly melancholy.

On this day, Wednesday June 26, 1754, he says, the most melancholy sun I had ever beheld arose, and found me awake at my house at Fordhook. By the light of this sun, I was, in my own opinion, last to behold and take leave of some of those creatures on whom I doated with a mother-like fondness, guided by nature and passion, and uncured and unhardened by all the doctrine of that philosophical school, where I had learned to bear pains, and to despise death. In this situation, as I could not conquer nature, I submitted entirely to her, and she made as great a fool of me, as she had ever done of any woman whatsoever: under pretence of giving me leave to enjoy, she drew me in to suffer, the company of my little ones, during eight hours; and I doubt not whether, in that time, I did not undergo more than in all my distemper. At twelve precisely my coach was at the door, which was no sooner told me, than I kissed my children round, and went into it with some little resolution. My wife, who behaved more like a heroine and philosopher, though, at the same time, the tenderest mother in the world, and my eldest daughter, followed me; some friends went with us, and others here took their leave; and I heard my behaviour applauded, with many murmurs and praises, to which I well knew I had no title. P. 137.

He died at Lisbon, in Octobe^{r} 1754, in the forty-eighth year of hi^{s} age.

Mr Watson concludes with a character of Fielding, which seems to be very well drawn. The following anecdote strikingly illustrates some of its prominent features.

Some parochial taxes for his house being due, and the same answer, *call again*, being returned to every application, which day after day, was made for payment, the collector, who had an esteem for him, was obliged at last to declare, that he could procrastinate no longer. In this dilemma, Fielding called a council of his thoughts, which ended in a resolution, to apply for a temporary accommodation 'as a pledge on the embrios of his brain.' Jacob Tonson, a well-known bookseller of that day, was his resource on such occasions. To him, therefore, he then addressed himself, and mortgaged the sheets of a work in hand. He received the cash,—ten or twelve guineas. Freighted with this sum, he was returning home, when in the Strand, a few yards from his own house, he met an old college companion, whom he had not seen for many years. Fielding now felt all the enthusiasm of friendship. A number of questions were put in a moment, as how had he been? where was he going? &c. His friend briefly told him in reply, that he had long been buffeting the waves of adverse fortune, but never could surmount them. No time was then lost in determining, that they should adjourn to a neighbouring tavern, where they might talk over old stories in the manner recommended by their friend Horace. Cares were now given to the winds,—the moments flew joyous and unperceived,—and they both partook largely of the feast of reason, and the flow of soul. In the course of their unreserved communications, Fielding became acquainted with the state of

of his friend's finances. The result may be anticipated. He transferred the entire contents of his pockets; and afterwards took his leave, greater and happier than a monarch. Arrived at home, his sister, who waited his arrival with the utmost anxiety, questioned him as to the cause of his absence.—Henry began to relate the felicitous rencounter. But on being told, that the collector had called for the taxes twice that day, he was at once let down to earth again, after his elevation, in his own apprehension, to the seventh heavens. The observation he then made was laconic, but memorable. —'Friendship had called for the money, and had it; let the collector *call again.*' A second application to Tonson, however, enabled him to satisfy the demand of the parish.

This Life is prefixed to a very handsome edition of Fielding's "Select Works," corresponding with that which Dr Anderson has given of those of Smollet.

III. A Letter on the Nature, Extent, and Management of Poor Rates in Scotland: with a Review of the Controversy respecting the Abolition of Poor Laws. 8vo. 1s. 6d. Park, Edinburgh. Harding, London.

THE discussions which have recently taken place in Parliament, having drawn a considerable degree of public attention to this subject, the author of the present pamphlet has endeavoured to investigate it, so far as it is connected with Scotland. This branch of the subject is of increasing magnitude and importance. The poor in Scotland have, till of late, been very well supplied by weekly contributions at the church doors. On this subject, the author well observes:

The Scotch system of voluntary charity possesses an advantage peculiar to itself, from the manner in which the supply is obtained. It is embodied with religion, which all history and experience prove to be the only source of effective and permanent charity. The fund is supplied by such frequent, regular, and apparently trifling, individual contributions, that human selfishness is scarcely ever awakened. Habit closes the grudging eye of avarice; and vanity, in the presence of the church where there are so many spectators to note a close-fisted Christian, comes forward as a friendly auxiliary to virtue. A family of Christians, who regularly observe public worship, and who can easily spare half a crown every Sunday, bestow this sum cheerfully, and never think more of it; but the father of another family, of the same wealth, who have all deserted the church, if called upon for the same sum at the end of the year, amounting to six pounds ten shillings, will too probably be inclined to suspect the kirk-session or church-wardens and overseers of feasting upon the money, or furnishing dainties to the poor. P. 26.

And he, elsewhere, justly remarks:

No charitable institution has ever been managed with more integrity for so long a period, and so completely free from any censure or ground of reproach. P. 26.

But, from various causes, this resource is becoming more and more inadequate to its purpose. In Edinburgh, there is a regular poor's rate established; and in other parts of the country, the necessity of assessments is daily augmenting. In this state of things, it must be desirable to ascertain how far these assessments are proper or useful, and whether the poor might not be left to subsist on voluntary charity.

Our author is a strenuous advocate for poor rates, and for a public establishment in support of the poor. The following account of the Scots laws relative to them is interesting:

Previous to the year 1424, the date of the first act of the Scotch Parliament respecting the Poor, it appears that common begging had grown into such a public nuisance, that it attracted the serious consideration of the Legislature. At that period our Legislators never thought

thought of enacting Poor Laws, such as were afterwards established, but they found it necessary to frame regulations in order to suppress those vagrants who were able to work, and these regulations were enforced by most severe penalties. Common begging was found the only mode of deriving support from voluntary charity, and all that appeared necessary to be done was to prevent imposition, by giving badges to such as, after due examination, were found unable to work. But though the landholders then resided in the country more generally than they do now, and had every opportunity for attaining personal knowledge of the Poor in their several parishes, yet the beggars with their badges were permitted to roam over the whole country, to enjoy the benefit of universal beneficence.

This plan proved ineffectual; for in 1425, 1449, 1455, 1457, 1477, 1503, 1535, 1551, the same regulations were renewed and enforced, with several additions and alterations, intended to restrain the growing evils of vagrancy.—After making experiments for more than a century and a half, during which the public and the Parliament had so often laboured in vain to remove the intolerable mischiefs of common begging, the Legislature was compelled, in 1579, to adopt, as a last resource, the English statute, which had passed only seven years before, and which they almost literally copied.

The act 1579 cap. 74. forms the code of our Scotch Poor Laws. In 1592, 1597, 1600, 1606, 1609, 1617, 1661, 1672, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, and 1698, important additions to the fundamental code of 1579, gradually suggested in the long course of a great Legislative experiment, were enacted and enforced. "The last period of Scotch enactments "relating to the Poor, is the reign of "William III. During the severe "dearth which lasted from 1692 to "1699 (the seven *ill years*, as they are "still called by the common people) "there were four proclamations of coun-"cil, and three acts of Parliament, en-"forcing the execution of former acts "for relief of the Poor. They are mere-"ly declaratory of those acts *."

It is worthy of particular observation, that it appears from the preamble of the act 1592 cap. 149. as well as from succeeding statutes, that the system established in 1579, for the support of the Poor, had been carried into execution.

Here is a national experiment of 274 years; one hundred and fifty-five of which the plan of voluntary charity had been very completely tried and failed. This is one point fairly established in direct opposition to Mr Malthus. But it will probably be replied, by asking whether the Scotch Poor Laws remedied the evil? If by this question it be meant that Poor Laws should eradicate poverty, I answer that this is impossible. The proper answer certainly is, that the Scotch Poor Laws did alleviate or entirely remove the evils that necessarily arose from trusting to voluntary charity; and that they did so in the public opinion I think undeniable, for it is not to be credited, that in so poor a country the Government would have persevered for 119 years, which, according to Mr Malthus, must have exhibited the most palpable conviction to the very face of the community long before the close of a century, that Poor Laws, so far from being a remedy, were a public premium for the increase of poverty. If it be objected, that the partial execution of these laws concealed the enormity of their mischief, I answer, that this very circumstance must have hastened the ruin of the whole system; for, if what Mr Malthus teaches, and general opinion inculcates, be true, that in those places where there is a regular parish assistance provided for the Poor, they all flock thither from the neighbourhood, or rapidly increase, then the evil must have been far sooner felt than if the laws had been universally executed. But the experiment of Poor Laws by the Scotch Legislature was not confined to a period of 119 years. It has lasted to this day, amounting to 228 years.

P. 30.

With regard to voluntary charity, he observes,

Let us take the voluntary plan, and proceed to enquire how we may attain the end which is so confidently expected from it. Suppose a parish contains no more than fifty paupers, let us see "how it will go with them." At the very outset, a difficulty would arise respecting the real condition of each of these paupers. Some of the rich would be

* Appendix to Mr Whitbread's speech, by Mr Horner, M. P.

be more attentive than others, and therefore the trouble of investigation would soon come to be devolved upon them. The considerate and humane would become dissatisfied, when they observed such as had perhaps more time to spare, and more in their power to give, either avoid or neglect this urgent duty. The changes in the condition of the Poor would require that this duty should be frequently repeated, and every new examination would generate fresh disapprobation of the careless and the idle. The supply necessary for each pauper would become a still greater question of difference and discontent. Some would think that the least allowance was too great, and others that it was too little. This would be a subject of endless contest. But a more difficult question still would be, the proportion that each should give to the common stock out of which these fifty paupers were to be maintained. Every man almost would think his neighbour more able to give than himself; and if there was a good Samaritan among the number, the rest would pass by and leave him to devote his time, his horse, and his money, to the service of the poor. While some disapproved of the conduct of their neighbours, the niggardly and hard-hearted would retort, by accusing the humane of extravagance, of eagerness for popularity, or of a design to expose them to public odium. And then as to the Poor themselves, their precarious supply, so far from producing real gratitude, would torment the most deserving and thoughtful of them with the perpetual apprehension that their only source of subsistence might fail, or be diminished, and that the next week or the next month they must be either half-starved, or die of hunger. This uncertainty would generate all the wretched dispositions and practices of common beggars; for, instead of husbanding a regular allowance on which they could confidently depend, they would be tempted thoughtlessly to enjoy the present moment to the utmost extent of their scanty and temporary relief.—Every person has remarked the difference between an old practitioner in the art of common begging, and the novice who has just begun to try his skill upon the charitable. The same artifices would not fail to be adopted by the Poor upon every voluntary scheme that could be proposed, and particularly in the case under consideration. Gratitude, or rather the mere language and looks of gratitude, would soon be discovered to be the only current coin with which articles could be procured in the market of human pity. The theatrical spouting of tragedy would be diligently cultivated, or, if the dispensers of food should become nice and squeamish in their taste for this moving rhetoric, the effects of pantomime or dumb shew must be introduced as a substitute. P. 19.

Upon the whole, this pamphlet is written with considerable animation and intelligence. We think, however, that the author is by far too indiscriminate an opponent of Mr Malthus, and does not shew all the respect due to that eminent philosopher. We object, particularly, to the conclusion, where he advances a serious charge against that gentleman, and refers the proof of it till his next letter. The accusation and proof ought certainly to have come together.

The writer states it to be his intention to continue a series of letters upon this subject, and he solicits communications relating to it, to be transmitted to him through the medium of his publisher. This seems a very good way of collecting information.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

MEMOIRS of Marmontel, written by himself; including anecdotes of the most distinguished literary and political characters, who appeared in France, during the last century. Translated from the French, with notes and illustrations. By the author of the Swiss Emigrants. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Reports on Cases of Appeal from Scotland, decided in the House of Peers. Volume the first, containing the

the period from the Union in 1707 to the Commencement of the Reign of George II. By David Robertson, of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1l. 3s.

Crispi Sallustii que supersunt opera, Cura Joannis Hunter, L. L. D. In Academia Andreapolitana. Litt. Hum. Prof. 8vo. 7s. 6d. 18mo. 1s. 6d. (Cupar.)

Essays on the Natural History and Origin of Peat-moss; the peculiar qualities of that substance; the means of improving it as a soil; the methods of converting it into a manure; and the other economical purposes to which it may be made subservient. 8vo. 5s.

Account of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan. By David Irving, A. M. 8vo. 8s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

MR RENNIE will speedily publish three other Essays on the subject of Peat-moss.

An interesting literary discovery of unpublished works of the late Robert Burns, has been made by Mr Cromer, in a late tour through Scotland. The papers alluded to are numerous, and give a more particular account of the writings of the poet, and of his private life and concerns, than have yet been laid before the public. In this collection is found a number of letters addressed to his friends, written with that enthusiasm and energy which so particularly characterised his genius. Several original poems have, in the same manner, been rescued from oblivion, and also some valuable observations on Scottish songs and music.

Dr James Sanders, of Edinburgh, has in the press, A Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption; with an Enquiry concerning the Foxglove.

The same gentleman will shortly publish, An Enquiry concerning the Accumulation of Water in the Brain, called Hydrocephalus; in which he will endeavour to prove, that it can be either prevented or cured with as much facility as any other of the more dangerous diseases.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR WM. NICHOLSON has just completed a new Chemical Dictionary, which also includes Mineralogy, and the application of Chemistry to the useful Arts. It is rather a new work, containing the present state of our knowledge on these subjects, than a new edition of his former Dictionary. The size too is more convenient, and the expence much less, at the same time that it will contain more matter than any other chemical Dictionary in the language. It will make its appearance with the new year, and in regard to typography, be a match book to Watkins's Biographical Dictionary.

A translation of Meiners' History of the Female Sex, by Mr Shoberl, will shortly make its appearance in four volumes, small octavo.

Mr James Gartland has in the press a work entitled, The Commercial Mirror, comprising a great number of highly interesting and useful subjects.

Mr Thomas Clarkson is preparing for publication, the History, Rise, Progress, and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade. It will be comprized in two volumes octavo, and will contain some appropriate engravings.

The Cambridge press is at present employed in printing Sophoclis Tragœdiæ-Septem, ad optimorum exemplarium fidem emendatæ: cum Versione et Notis, Fragmentis, Lexicoque Sophocleo. Ex. Ed. ult. R. F. P. Brunck. Accedunt Præfactio, Varietas Lectionis et Index. Ed. princ.

Mr Davis, author of the History of Nice, has a work in the press which will be comprised in two volumes octavo, entitled, More Subjects than one concerning France and the French People.

Mr W. Savage will publish in the course of this month, a small volume of Des-

Descriptive Poetry, selected from the best modern authors, and principally having reference to subjects in natural history.

Mr Malkin has announced his intention of publishing a complete body of British Biography. It is proposed to arrange the articles to be contained in this work in chronological order, and so classed as to bring into one point of view the several descriptions of eminent persons who have lived at the same period, by which means it will comprise, in one regular and connected series, a literary and philosophical history of the country, as well as an interesting body of individual biography. Mr Malkin proposes to take upon him the labour and responsibility of editorship, and, in the general execution of the work, to avail himself of the assistance of such literary men as may coincide with his views, and are willing to contribute towards carrying them into effect. It is also designed to introduce occasional chapters, characterizing and connecting the successive periods, as well as reviewing the state and progress of government, science, literature, and manners.

Lieutenant Andrew Wilson, of the royal navy, has in the press A Compilation of Naval Transactions, from the most early Records of Time, in three volumes octavo. It will comprehend the rise and progress of navigation, with the gradual improvements of the ancients in marine architecture.

Mrs Opie has nearly ready for publication a new volume of Miscellaneous Poems.

The "Strabo" of the late Mr Falconer is nearly ready for publication at Oxford. It forms two volumes in folio, with fine maps.

Mr Elmsly is engaged in a critical edition of Sophocles which is to contain collations of the best manuscripts and editions, with a text carefully corrected from both.

The first volume of Wyttenbach's Notes to his edition of Plutarch is in great forwardness at the Clarendon press.

Mr Parkinson has nearly ready for publication the second volume of his work on the Organic Remains of the former World.

Mr Prouss purposes to publish, in the course of the winter, Physiological Essays on Insanity, with Reflections and Analytical Researches relative to the Circumstances which predispose the Mind to that Disease, and which cause and continue it.

A Translation of Berthand's Art of managing and regulating Watches, may shortly be expected.

A new work on the Policy of Great Britain in respect to the Foreign Corn Trade, is expected shortly to make its appearance.

The seventh and eighth volumes of Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs are in preparation, and will appear in the course of the winter.

The sixth part of Mr Nichols's great and valuable History of Leicestershire is proposed to be published before Christmas.

The Rev. C. Wordsworth is preparing for publication a work to be intitled Ecclesiastical Biography, or Lives of Eminent Persons, connected with the History of Religion from the Reformation to the Revolution.

Mr Britton has in the press a Catalogue Raisonee of the noble Collection of Pictures belonging to the Marquis of Stafford, at Cleveland-house.

Bonaparte has presented the Imperial Library at Paris with two hundred and forty-eight scarce and valuable manuscripts, most of which are in the Oriental Languages, and with eighty typographic monuments of the 15th century; among which is a copy of Bonnar's Fables, the only one extant. In the collection of manuscripts is a copy of the Edda, the sacred book of the Scandinavian mythology, which is written on vellum in the Scandinavian language.

Holland at present boasts of a great number of literary societies, the principal of which are: the Society of Arts and Sciences in Harlem; the Society of Sciences in Zealand; the Dutch Society of Belles-Lettres, divided into three sections, the principal of which holds its sittings in Amsterdam; the Economical Society, that of *Felix Meritis*; that of Agriculture; the Diligentia Society of Dutch Literature in Leyden. Amsterdam possesses many other literary societies, and one of medicine, as well as the towns of Utrecht, Rotterdam, and Groningen.

POETRY.

Poetry.

THOUGHTS,

Written during a storm of Thunder, at Edinburgh, 9th August 1806.

" *Vapours*, and *clouds*, and *storms*, be these
my theme;
" These! that exalt the soul to solemn
thought,
" And heavenly musing. Welcome, kind-
red glooms!
" Congenial horrors, hail!"

Thomson.

HOW gloomy is the prospect round,
And black the boundless track of air,
The herd emit a feeble sound,
Distrustful of their Master's care *.

Quick flies the light'ning's vivid glare,
The drenching rain in torrents pours,
The thunders " hurtles in the air,"
The river red, resistless roars:

The lifeless traveller lies transfix'd,
See guilty man the tempest fly,
While elements, in battle mix'd,
Diffuse a gloom throughout the sky.

And louder yet the thunders howl,
Re-echoed by the hollow glen †;
Night hurries on, and darkness foul,
And bluer light'nings dim the ken.

Hard is th' unhappy sailor's doom,
Who on the ocean's kingdom wide,
Must dread the elemental gloom,
And on destruction's verge must glide.

May He who rides upon the storm
Protect the trav'ller on his way,
And comfort send, in some blest form,
Sped from the regions bright of day.

Swift flies the steed across the plain,
Some fixt in wonder gazing stand,
Then snort, and quicker flee again,
As wishing to evade the mighty hand.

When even brutish nature flies,
With tenfold speed should guilty man;
When in each flash that gilds the skies,
An angry Maker he may scan.

But other thoughts may fill the mind,
Whose hopes are firmly built on GOD,
A hope extatic joys to find,
A soul unclogg'd with earthy load.

When the last sev'nfold thunders roll,
And dying nature pants for breath,
When body meets the purer soul,
And vanquish'd is the conqu'ror Death:

What are th' unhappy atheist's hopes?
I doubt if e'en himself can tell;
Mole-like in error lost he gropes,
Unconscious still of heav'n or hell.

Does not some great Almighty hand
Direct th' artillery of heav'n?
Or who is he, at whose command,
His reason, form, or life was giv'n?

Great GOD, in mercy look on me,
Reform my heart, my life reform;
Make me to live in fear of thee,
Then I may dauntless brave the storm!

Edinburgh, Dec. 14th 1807. *Alpha.*

* It is observable in cattle, that when the sky assumes that gloom which is the precursor of a storm, they emit a sound like that of fear, and look eagerly about them, as if they wished to reach a place of shelter.

† When in a storm of thunder, the noise of the explosion comes rattling thro' the glens in the Alpine scenery in the North of Scotland, it has one of the most impressive effects when heard at the foot of one of those mountains whose tops seem like the point from which this powerful species of artillery is directed.

SCOTTISH SONG.

AIR.—*Lord Moira's Welcome.*

LOUDON's bonny woods an' braes,
I maun lea' them a', lassie,
Wha can thole when Britain's faes
Wou'd gi'e Britons law, lassie?
Wha wou'd shun the field of danger?
Wha frae fame wou'd live a stranger?
Now, when Freedom bids avenge her,
Wha wou'd shun her ca', lassie?
Loudon's bonny woods an' braes
Ha'e seen our happy bridal days,
An' gentle Hope shall sooth thy waes,
When I am far awa', lassie.

Hark! the swelling bugle sings,
It gies joy to thee, laddie,
But the dolefu' bugle brings
Waefu' thoughts to me, laddie;
Lanely I may climb the mountain,
Lanely stray beside the fountain,
Still the weary moments countin',
Far frae love an' thee, laddie:
O'er the gory fields o' war,
When Vengeance drives his crimson car,

Thou'lt

Thou'lt may-be fa', frae me afar,
An' nane to close thy e'e, laddie.

O resume thy wonted smile!
O suppress thy fears, lassie!
Glorious honour crowns the toil
That the soldier shares, lassie;
Heav'n will shield thy faithfu' lover
Till the vengefu' strife is over,
Then we'll meet nae mair to sever
Till the day we die, lassie:
'Midst our bonny woods an' braes,
We'll spend our peaceful, happy days,
As blithe's yon lightsome lamb that plays
On Loudon's flow'ry lee, lassie.

Paisley, 17th Oct. 1807. T.

SONG. AIR.—*Honours of Glen.*

HOW pleasant to walk when sweet summer is smiling,
And Nature's array'd in her mantle of green;
When day, lovely day, from stern night is recoiling,
And, save the soft zephyrs, all nature's serene.
How pleasant to wander, where riv'lets meander,
While the sweet landscape smiles as it fades from the eye;
With music delighted, by music invited,
To taste the glad moments of life as they fly.

And now the great charmer of day is fast hieing,
Far, far to the west where light lingers a while *;
And now the brown peasant, night's triumph espying,
From Morpheus, kind Morpheus, seeks payment for toil.
And now from afar the lone curfew is tolling,
While echo attentive revibrates the same,
And now the fond lovers return from their strolling,
To sleep and let fancy rekindle their flame.

'Tis thus, as we wander thro' life's chequer'd valley,
'Midst rivers of care are some small streams of joy;
And tho' stern misfortune should persecute daily,
We often taste pleasure that knows no allay.
When the bosom of beauty the heart puts in motion,
The visions of hope, make realities fly;
Gone, gone are our troubles, sweet, sweet our devotion.
Love banishes fear, when sweet hope hovers nigh.

* Beattie.

O ye gloomy souls, who are ever bewailing,
The evils of life, and the hardships of fate,
For shame! silly fools, all your grief's unavailing,
Why sink you the man to the coward's estate?
No longer in slumber your days idly number,
Away with the tear, and away with the sigh,
Since life and its pleasures are perishing treasures,
Come taste its glad moments, for quickly they fly.

Water of Leith, 1807. *J. M'D.*

TO THE PAINTER.

From Anacreon.

COME, all-accomplish'd as thou art,
Great master of the Rhodian art,
Oh paint my mistress! though she be
Far, alas! too far from me;
Yet let thy pliant fingers move,
Directed by the voice of Love.

Come, then!—Begin with nicest care,
And draw her glossy, raven hair;
And, could thy wax such power assume,
Oh! paint it breathing rich perfume,
While shadowy curls with grace unfold
Her ivory forehead's polish'd mould.

Let taste with subtlest art design
Her sable eye-brows' arching line,
Uncertain if they part or join.
But, oh! to catch her glance—aspire
And snatch one ray of heavenly fire,
Like Pallas' beam, cerulean die,
Liquid as Cytheræa's eye.

Let lilies mingling with the rose
Convey the bloom her cheeks disclose;
Let spirit, elegance, and grace,
Touch each fine feature of her face,
Her lips in fond persuasion drest,
Her lips inviting to be prest!

Let genius and proportion join
To draw the undulating line
Of her full bosom!—And her neck
Let all the loves and graces deck;
While robes of Tyrian hue invest,
And mark her soft, voluptuous waist,
Yet partial to the eye reveal
Those charms they seem but to conceal.

'Tis done———Thy plastic hand beneath
She seems, nay more than seems, to breathe,
She lives!——What farther can I seek?
Heav'ns!———Will the lovely phantom speak?

J. B.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

AMERICA.

President Jefferson's Speech.

Washington City.—Oct. 27.

THIS day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr Coles, his Secretary, the following message to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Circumstances, Fellow Citizens, which seriously threatened the peace of our country, have made it a duty to convene you at an earlier period than usual. The love of peace, so much cherished in the bosom of our citizens, which had so long guided the proceedings of their public councils, and induced forbearance under so many wrongs, may not insure our continuance in the quiet pursuits of industry. The many injuries and depredations committed on our commerce and navigation upon the high seas, for years past; the successive innovations on those principles of public law which have been established by the reason and usage of nations as the rule of their intercourse, and the umpire and security of their rights and peace; and all the circumstances which induced the extraordinary mission to London, are already known to you. The instructions given to our ministers were framed in the sincerest spirit of amity and moderation. They accordingly proceeded, in conformity therewith, to propose arrangements which might embrace and settle all the points in difference between us, which might bring us to a mutual understanding, on our neutral and national rights, and provide for a commercial intercourse on conditions of some equality. After long and fruitless endeavours to effect the purposes of their mission, and to obtain arrangements within the limits of their instructions, they concluded to sign such as could be obtained, and to send them for consideration, candidly declaring to the other negociators, at the same time, that they were acting against their instructions, and that their Government therefore could not be pledged for ratification. Some of the articles proposed might have been admitted on a principle of compromise, but others were too highly disadvantageous; and no sufficient provision was made against the principal source of the irritations and collisions, which were constantly endangering the peace of the two nations. The question, therefore, whether a treaty should be accepted in that form, could have admitted of but one decision, even had no declarations of the other party impaired our confidence in it. Still anxious not to close the door against friendly adjustment, new modifications were framed, and further concessions authorized, than could before have been supposed necessary, and our Ministers were instructed to resume their negociations on these grounds.

On this new reference to amicable discussion we were reposing in confidence; when, on the 22d day of June last, by a formal order from a British Admiral, the frigate Chesapeake, leaving her port for a distant service, was attacked by one of those vessels which had been lying in our harbours under the indulgence of hospitality: was disabled from proceeding, had several of her crew killed, and four taken away. On this outrage no commentaries are necessary. Its character has been pronounced by the indignant voice of our citizens with an emphasis and unanimity never exceeded. I immediately, by proclamation, interdicted our harbours and waters to all British armed vessels; forbade intercourse with them; and uncertain how far hostilities were intended, and the town of Norfolk indeed being threatened with immediate attack, a sufficient force was ordered for the protection of that place, and such other preparations commenced and pursued as the prospect rendered proper. An armed vessel of the United States was dispatched with instructions to our Ministers at London, to call on that Government for the satisfaction and security required by the outrage. A very short interval ought now to bring the answer, which shall be communicated to you as soon as received: Then also, or as soon after as the public interests shall be found to admit, the unratified treaty, and proceedings relative to it, shall be made known to you.

The aggression thus begun has been continued on the part of the British Commanders, by remaining within our waters in defiance of the authority of the country, by habitual violations of its jurisdiction, and at length by putting to death one of the persons whom they had forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake. These aggravations necessarily lead to the policy, either of never admitting an armed vessel into

into our harbours, or of maintaining in every harbour such an armed force as may constrain obedience to the laws, and protect the lives and property of our citizens against their armed guests: but the expence of such a standing force, and its inconsistence with our principles, dispense with those courtesies which would necessarily call for it, and leave us equally free to exclude the navy, as we are the army of a foreign power, from entering our limits.

To former violations of maritime rights, another is now added of very extensive effect. The Government of that nation has issued an order, interdicting all trade by neutrals between ports not in amity with them; and, being now at war with nearly every nation on the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, our vessels are required to sacrifice their cargoes at the first port they touch, or to return home without the benefit of going to any other market. Under this new law of the ocean, our trade on the Mediterranean has been swept away by seizures and condemnations, and that in other seas is threatened with the same fate.

Our differences with Spain remain still unsettled, no measure having been taken on her part, since my last communications to Congress, to bring them to a close. But under a state of things, which may favour reconsideration, they have been recently pressed, and an expectation is entertained, that they may now soon be brought to an issue of some sort. With their subjects on our borders, no new collisions have taken place, nor seem immediately to be apprehended. To our former grounds of complaint has been added a very serious one, as you will see by the decree, a copy of which is now communicated. Whether this decree, which professes to be conformable to that of the French Government of November 21, 1806, heretofore communicated to Congress, will also be conformed to that in its construction and application in relation to the United States, had not been ascertained at the date of our last communications. These, however, gave reason to expect such a conformity.

With the other nations of Europe our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing.

Our peace with the several States on the coast of Barbary appear as firm as at any former period, and as likely to continue as that of any other nation.

Among our Indian neighbours, in the North-western quarters, some fermentation was observed soon after the late occurrences, threatening the continuance of our peace. Messages were said to be interchanged, and tokens to be passing which usually denote a state of restlessness among them, and the character of the agitators pointed to the sources of excitement. Measures were immediately taken for providing against that danger, instructions were given to require explanations, and with assurances of our continued friendship, to admonish the tribes to remain quiet at home, taking no part in quarrels not belonging to them. As far as we are yet informed, the tribes in our vicinity, who are most advanced in the pursuits of industry, are sincerely disposed to adhere to their friendship with us and to their peace with all others; while those more remote do not present appearances sufficiently quiet to justify the intermission of military precaution on our part.

The great tribes on our South-western quarter, much advanced beyond the others in agriculture and household arts, appear tranquil, and identifying their views with ours, in proportion to their advancements. With the whole of these people, in every quarter, I shall continue to inculcate peace and friendship with all their neighbours, and perseverance in those occupations and pursuits which will best promote their being.

The appropriations of the last season, for the defence of our sea-port towns and harbours, were made under expectation, that a continuance of our peace would permit us to proceed in that work according to our convenience.—It has been thought better to apply the sums then given towards the defence of New York, Charlestown, and New Orleans chiefly, as most open and most likely first to need protection, and to leave places less immediately in danger to the provisions of the present session.

The gun-boats too, already provided, have, on a like principle, been chiefly assigned to New York, New Orleans, and the Chesapeake. Whether our moveable force on the water, so material in aid of the defensive works on the land, should be augmented in this or any other form, is left to the wisdom of the Legislature. For the purpose of manning these vessels, in sudden attacks on our harbours, it is a matter for consideration whether the seamen of the United States may not justly be formed into a special militia, to be called on for tours of duty, in defence of the harbours where they shall happen to be, the ordinary militia of the place furnishing that portion which may consist of landsmen.

The moment our peace was threatened, I deemed it indispensable to secure a greater provision of those articles of military stores with which our magazines were not sufficiently furnished. To have awaited previous and special sanction by law, would have lost occasions which might not be retrieved

trieved. I did not hesitate, therefore to authorise engagements for such supplements to our existing stock, as would render it adequate to the emergencies threatening us; and I trust that the Legislature, feeling the same anxiety for the safety of our country, so materially advanced by this precaution, will approve, when done, what they would have seen so important to be done if then assembled. Expences, also unprovided for, arose out of the necessity of calling all our gun-boats into actual service, for the defence of our harbours, all of which accounts will be laid before you.

Whether a regular army is to be raised, and to what extent, must depend on the information so shortly expected. In the mean time, I have called on the states for quotas of militia, to be in readiness for present defence, and have, moreover, encouraged the acceptance of volunteers: and I am happy to inform you, that these have offered themselves with great alacrity in every part of the Union; they are ordered to be organized, and ready at a moment's warning to proceed on any service to which they may be called, and every preparation within the Executive powers has been made to insure us the benefit of early exertions.

I informed Congress, at their last session, of the enterprizes against the public peace which were believed to be in preparation by Aaron Burr and his associates; of the measures taken to defeat them, and to bring the offenders to justice: their enterprizes were happily defeated by the patriotic exertions of the militia, whenever called into an action; by the fidelity of the army, and energy of the Commander in Chief, in promptly arranging the difficulties presenting themselves on the Sabine, repairing to meet those arising on the Missisippi, and dissipating, before their explosion, plots engendering there. I shall think it my duty to lay before you the proceedings and the evidence publicly exhibited on the arraignment of the principal offenders before the district court of Virginia. You will be enabled to judge whether the defect was in the testimony, in the law, or in the administration of the law; and wherever it shall be found, the Legislature alone can apply or originate the remedy. The framers of our constitution certainly supposed they had guarded, as well their government against destruction by treason, as their citizens against oppression under pretence of it: and if these ends are not attained, it is of importance to inquire by what means more effectual they may be secured.

The accounts of the receipts of revenue, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will be hereafter transmitted from the Treasury; in the mean time, it is ascertained that the receipts have not amounted to sixteen million of dollars, which, with the five millions and a half in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, and interest incurred, to pay more than four millions of the principal of our funded debt. These payments, with those of the preceding five and a half years, have extinguished of the national debt twenty-five millions and a half of dollars. A portion of this sum may be considered as a commencement of accumulation of the surpluses of revenue, which, after paying the instalments of debt as they shall become payable, will remain without any specific object. It may partly, indeed, be applied towards completing the defence of the exposed points of our country, on such a scale as shall be adapted to our principles and circumstances. This object is, doubtless, among the first entitled to attention, in such a state of our finances; and it is one which, whether we have peace or war, will provide security where it is due. Whether what shall remain of this, with the future surpluses, may be usefully applied to purposes already authorised, or more usefully to others requiring new authorities; or how otherwise they shall be disposed of, are questions calling for the notice of Congress; unless, indeed, they shall be superseded by a change in our public relations now awaiting the determination of others.—Whatever be that determination, it is a great consolation that it will become known at a moment when the Supreme Council of the nation is assembled at its post, and ready to give the aids of its wisdom and authority to whatever course the good of our country shall then call us to pursue.

Matters of minor importance will be the subjects of future communications; and nothing shall be wanting, on my part, which may give information or dispatch to the proceedings of the Legislature, in the exercise of their high duties, and at a moment so interesting to the public welfare.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Tuesday, October 27. 1807.

SPAIN.

A conspiracy of a most extraordinary and mysterious nature, against the King of Spain, has been disclosed at Madrid; in consequence of which the Prince of Asturias, heir to the Crown (who is implicated as the principal,) was immediately arrested,

ed, and placed under a strong guard. We have subjoined the documents which have been officially published on the subject:

The following royal decree was issued from the Palace of San Lorenzo, on the 30th October, and addressed to the Governor of the Council *ad interim*.

" C. R.

" God, who watches over his creatures, does not permit the consummation of atrocious deeds, when the intended victims are innocent.—Thus his omnipotence has saved me from the most unheard-of catastrophe. My people, my subjects, all know my Christianity and settled habits. They all love me, and I receive from all of them proofs of their veneration—such as the conduct of a parent calls for from his children. I lived persuaded of this felicity, and devoted to the repose of my family, when an unknown hand discovered the most atrocious and unheard-of conspiracy, which was carried on in my own palace, against my person. My life, which has so often been in danger, was too long in the eyes of my successor, who, infatuated by prejudice, and alienated from every principle of Christianity that my paternal care and love had taught him, had entered into a project to dethrone me. Informed of this, I thought proper to inquire personally into the truth of the fact, and surprising him in my room, I found in his possession the cypher of his correspondence, and of the instructions he had received from the vile conspirators.

" In consequence of this discovery, I immediately convoked the Governor and Council, in order that they might make the necessary inquiries; and the result has been the detection of several malefactors, whose imprisonment I have ordered: as also the arrest of my son at his residence. This is an additional aggravation of the affliction I labour under; but, however painful to my feelings, it must be submitted to, as it is of the utmost importance to the suppression of such a conspiracy. At the same time that I direct the publication of this affair to my subjects, I cannot avoid expressing to them the regret by which I am agitated; but that regret will be alleviated by the demonstrations of their loyalty.

" You will take the proper measures to have this decree circulated in due form.

" CHARLES R."

" By command of his Majesty, I transmit this decree to your Excellency, in order that it may be duly promulgated.

" Signed by the Ministers, and addressed to all Viceroys, &c. &c.

Madrid, Nov. 5.

This day the King addressed the following Decree to the Governor *ad interim* of the Council of *Castile*:—

" The voice of nature unnerves the arm of vengeance; and when the offender's want of consideration pleads for pity, a father cannot refuse listening to his voice. My Son has already declared the authors of that *horrible plan* which has been suggested by the evil-minded. He has laid open every thing in a legal form, and all is exactly consistent with those proofs that are required by the law in such cases. His confusion and repentance have dictated the remonstrances which he has addressed to me, and of which the following is the chief:

" SIRE AND FATHER,

" I am guilty of failing in my duty to your MAJESTY; I have failed in obedience to my Father and my King. I ought to do nothing without your Majesty's consent; but I have been surprised. I have denounced the guilty, and beg your Majesty to suffer your repentant son to kiss your feet.

FERDINAND."

St Laurent, Nov. 5.

" MADAM AND MOTHER,

" I sincerely repent of the great fault which I have committed against the KING and QUEEN, my father and mother!—With the greatest submission I beg your pardon, as well as for my obstinacy in denying the truth the other night. For this cause I I heartily intreat your Majesty to deign to interpose your mediation between my father and me, that he may condescend to suffer his repentant son to kiss his feet.

FERDINAND."

St Laurent, Nov. 5.

" In consequence of these letters, and the entreaty of the Queen, my well beloved spouse, I forgive my son; and he shall recover my favour, as soon as his conduct shall give proofs of a real amendment in his proceedings. I ordain also, that the same Judges who have heard this cause from the commencement, shall continue the process. I enjoin them, as soon as it shall be finished, to submit to me their judgement, which shall be conformable to law, according to the magnitude of offences, and quality of offenders. They ought to take for a basis, in reducing the heads of the accusation, the answers given by the Prince to the interrogatories which he has undergone; they are copied and signed by his own hand, as well as the papers also in his writing, which were seized in his bureaus. The decision shall be communicated to my councils, and to my tribunals, and

and be circulated among my subjects, in order that they may acknowledge my compassion and my justice, and may alleviate the affliction into which they were thrown by my first decree; for in that they saw the danger of their Sovereign and their father, who loves them as his own children, and by whom he is beloved.

D. Barthoiome Munoz."

"By the Royal Decree his Majesty has deigned to make known to his Council, that his August Person, thanks to the assistance of God, has been delivered from the catastrophe which threatened it.

"On this subject the Council has proposed to his Majesty to allow it, as well as all the people and communities of the kingdom, to return thanks for this favour to the Omnipotent, by a solemn festival.—His Majesty having deigned to consent to the wish of his Council, has resolved to give it immediate execution, and has determined to give the necessary orders for such a festival in the capital and its dependencies.

"This Order of Council, with a view to its due execution, is hereby communicated to you M. M. the Archbishops, Bishops, Prelates, &c. D. B. Munoz."

Madrid, Nov. 8. 1807.

The conspiracy in which the Prince of Asturias is said to have been engaged, the horrible design imputed to him, the design of conspiring against the life of his Sovereign and his Father, the confession of the Prince, a confession worded in so strange a manner, his arrest and subsequent liberation, are circumstances of so extraordinary a nature, that we are yet unable to form any accurate opinion.—But let our readers look at the confession of the Prince to his Father and Mother. Is there a word in it that can induce any one to suppose the Prince had crimes of so deep a dye in contemplation as Parricide and Regicide? He says to his father, that "he has rendered himself culpable in being wanting to his Majesty"—that "he ought to have done nothing without the consent of his Majesty, but he has been surprised in an unguarded moment."—Are these the expressions which a son, overwhelmed with horror and remorse at the design he had formed, would have used? Do not these expressions seem to apply to a project of very inferior criminality to that of murder? Do they not justify us in suspecting that the Prince had actively opposed some measure of the Minister's—perhaps disobeyed his father's command to comply with it, and headed a party against the Minister. The whole affair is involved in great mystery—ere long perhaps we shall find that it is the mystery of iniquity working the destruction of the *Spanish Monarchy*.

RUSSIA.

Declaration against England.

The higher the value in which the Emperor held the amity of his Britannic Majesty, the keener the regret he must feel at the complete alienation of that Monarch.

Twice has the Emperor taken up arms in a cause in which the interests of England were most immediately concerned; but he has solicited to no purpose her co-operation to promote the accomplishment of her own objects.—He did not require she should unite her forces with his; he was anxious only she would make a diversion in their favour. He was astonished that, in the furtherance of her own cause, she herself would make no exertion. On the contrary, she looked on, a cold spectatrix of the sanguinary theatre of the war which she had herself kindled, and sent a part of her troops to attack Buenos Ayres. Another portion of her army, which seemed to be destined to make a diversion in Italy, finally withdrew from Sicily, where it was assembled. Hopes were entertained that they had taken that step, in order to throw themselves on the Napoleon coast; but it was soon understood that they were employed in taking possession of Egypt.

But what most sensibly hurt the feelings of his Imperial Majesty was, to see that, in violation of the faith and express stipulations of treaties, England annoying the maritime trade of his subjects; and at what period was this proceeding adopted? When the blood of the Russians was flowing in the glorious battles which accumulated and directed against the armies of his Imperial Majesty the whole of the military force of his Majesty the Emperor of the French; with whom England was, and still is, at war.

When the two Emperors made peace, his Majesty, notwithstanding his just causes of displeasure at the conduct of England, did not, however, refrain from endeavouring to render her services.—The Emperor stipulated, in that very treaty, that he should interpose his mediation between England and France; and

and he accordingly made an offer of that mediation to the King of Great Britain, apprising him that it was with a wish to obtain honourable conditions for him. But the British Ministry, adhering no doubt to the plan which was to dissolve and break off all the ties between Russia and England, rejected that mediation.

The peace between Russia and France was likewise to bring about a general peace; but it was at this moment that England suddenly awoke from that apparent lethargy in which she had slumbered; but it was only to throw into the North fresh firebrands, which were to rekindle and have actually kindled the flames of war which she was desirous not to see extinguished.

Her fleets, her troops, appeared on the Danish coasts, to execute an act of violence, of which history, so fruitful in example, records no parallel.

A power distinguished for its peaceful and moderate conduct, and for a long and unexpected course of wise neutrality, and who sustained, amidst surrounding monarchies, a kind of moral dignity, finds itself treated as if it was engaged in secret plots, and was meditating the downfal of England; while the whole of these imputations were only meant to justify the sudden and entire spoliation of that power.

The Emperor, wounded in his dignity, wounded in the affection he feels for his people, wounded in his engagements with the Courts of the north, by this act of violence committed in the Baltic, a close sea, the tranquillity of which has so long depended on the Court of St James's, and is reciprocally guaranteed by both powers, did not dissemble his resentment against England, and warned her that he should not remain indifferent to such a proceeding.

His Majesty did not foresee, that while England, having successfully employed her forces, was on the point of seizing on her prey, she would offer a fresh outrage to Denmark, in which his Majesty was to bear a part.

New propositions, still more insiduous than those made at first, were made to Denmark, which aimed at binding down to England that power thus subjugated, degraded, and applauding, as it were, every thing that had happened.

Still less did the Emperor foresee that it would be proposed to him to guarantee that submission, and to promise that that act of violence should not be attended with any mischievous consequence to England.

The English Ambassador seems to have imagined, that he might venture to propose to the Minister of the Emperor, that his Imperial Majesty should undertake the apology and defence of a proceeding which his Majesty had so openly condemned. To this step, on the part of the Cabinet of St James's, his Majesty has thought proper to pay only that attention which it deserved, and has deemed it high time to set limits to his moderation.

The Prince Royal of Denmark, endowed with a character full of nobleness and energy, and having been blessed by Providence with a soul as elevated as his rank, had apprised the Emperor, that, justly enraged against what had recently happened at Copenhagen, he had not ratified the convention respecting it, and he considered it as null and void.

That Prince has just now acquainted his Majesty with the new propositions that have been made to him, and which are of a nature rather to provoke his resistance than to appease his resentment, for they tend to stamp on his actions the seal of degradation, the impress of which they never will exhibit.

The Emperor, struck with the confidence which the Prince Royal placed in him, having moreover considered his own grounds of dissatisfaction with England, having attended to his engagements with the Powers of the North, engagements entered into by the Empress Catherine, and by his late Imperial Majesty, both of glorious memory, has resolved upon fulfilling them.

His Imperial Majesty breaks off all communication with England; he recalls his Embassy from that Court, and will not allow any Ambassador from her to continue at his Court. There shall henceforward exist no relations between the two countries.

The Emperor declares, that he abrogates for ever every act hitherto concluded between Great Britain and Russia, and particularly the convention concluded in 1801. He proclaims anew the principles of the armed neu-

tra-

trality, that monument of the wisdom of the Empress Catherine, and binds himself never to recede from that system.

He calls upon England to give complete satisfaction to his subjects, with respect to all the just claims they may set up, of ships and merchandise seized and detained contrary to the express tenor of the treaties concluded during his own reign.

The Emperor gives warning, that nothing shall be re established between Russia and England, until the latter shall have given satisfaction to Denmark.

The Emperor expects that his Britannic Majesty, instead of permitting his Ministers to scatter fresh seeds of war, in compliance only with his own feelings, will be induced to conclude a peace with his Majesty the Emperor of the French, which would be extending, in a manner, to the whole world, the inestimable blessing of peace.

When the Emperor shall be satisfied upon all these points, and especially upon that of a peace between France and England, without which no part of Europe can expect to enjoy any real tranquillity, his Imperial Majesty will then willingly turn to the amity with Great Britain, which in the state of just resentment which the Emperor should feel, he has maintained, perhaps too long.

Done at St Petersburgh,
the 20th Oct. (*Nov.* 1.) 1807.

The above Declaration having been known at Cronstadt, three days before its publication, all the British vessels lying there put to sea, except four, which were not ready; one of them had on board Lord G. L. Gower's baggage, and was permitted to depart. His Lordship and suite, with Sir Stephen Sharp the Consul, were coming home through Sweden. All the British warehouses at Petersburgh were taken possession of by the Russian custom-house officers on the 26th of October; but the goods remaining were of very little value. The Russian Declaration (which is generally supposed to be the offspring of French influence) has rendered the Emperor extremely unpopular among the nobility and the mercantile people, whose trade will be entirely at a stand by such an impolitic measure.

On the receipt of the intelligence in England, the Spurknoy Russian frigate, and Wilhelmina storeship, (which had been lying at Spithead for some time, to wait the arrival of the Russian fleet under Admiral Sinavin from the Mediterranean) were, on the 2d Dec. taken possession of by the Puissant guardship, Sir Thomas Williams, in consequence of orders from the Admiralty. The Spurknoy is said to have a great quantity of specie on board, and as well as the Wilhelmina, laden with copper and naval stores.—She is a very large frigate, of 50 guns and 375 men.

On the 19th Dec. an order was issued from the Privy Council, authorizing the capture of all Russian vessels, and vessels having Russian property on board, and bring them into port.

Naval Intelligence.

A squadron of the enemy's ships, consisting of one ship of the line, two frigates, and a corvette, was lately at sea, in the upper part of the Mediterranean, and cruizing near and about Toulon. They chaced the Spartan on the 27th of May, off Capria, but she had the good fortune to escape from them through the skill of Captain Brenton, aided by a little superior sailing. On the Spartan's first discovering them, she approached them, thinking they were our cruizers, but, making the private signal in good time, and that not answered, she concluded they were an enemy's squadron. The Spartan getting a breeze, and seeing no other means of escaping than by passing through them, and trying her rate of sailing, she did so with great steadiness, and passed a-head of one of the frigates, within point blank shot, who kept up her fire on the Spartan for an hour and an half: the Spartan did not return a gun, as it would have retarded the progress of the ship, and, in two hours, she was without gun-shot of all of them, with little or no damage. On the 14th of June the Spartan fell into a very unfortunate circumstance: she chased a polacre ship all that day, with light winds, which she thought was an enemy's merchant vessel. Seeing little hope of coming up with her, they manned all the boats with volunteers, to attack her. At half

half past ten at night the boats got along-side of the polacre, when she proved to be an armed vessel, with troops on board, carrying a tier of guns. Nothing could damp the spirits of the boarders, who attacked her on the quarters; in this attempt a Lieutenant was killed, and one was wounded, with several men. On seeing the Commander of their detached force fall, it rather tended to encourage them to continue the attempt, than desist from it; they boarded again, and gained the chains of the enemy; they approached the enemy's muskets and pikes, several of which they wrested from them, and brought away! They continued fighting till their number was so much reduced, that it was only sacrificing lives, the enemy's numbers were so much greater. They returned to the ship at half past eleven with great loss, having 27 killed, and 24 wounded, out of 72 Officers and men that went to the attack.

The following gallant action was lately performed in the Mediterranean by the boats of the Chiffonne:—

"Cruizing off Minorca, the Chiffonne fell in with two Spanish settees, one of which she captured without resistance, the other ran on shore on the island of Minorca, and was pursued by the boats of the Chiffonne, manned and armed under the command of Lieutenant Hall, first of that ship, who boarded her in the most gallant manner, and after a severe conflict, for she was obstinately defended by her crew, consisting of 25 seamen and 50 soldiers, they were obliged to give way to the irresistible intrepidity of Lieutenant Hall, and the brave officers and men under his command, who took possession of her, and brought her to Cork. The enemy had several men killed and wounded. Of the Chiffonne's men two were killed, and five were wounded."

Captain Dacres, of the Bacchante sloop writes as follows, dated at sea August 25.:

"Having captured the French national schooner, which I found was well known in Samana (that nest for privateers,) and having consulted with Capt. Wise of the Mediator, I formed a determination to send the captured vessel in under her former colours to disguise this ship as a prize, and the Mediator as a neutral, which stratagem so completely deceived them, that we got through the intricate navigation of the harbour, and anchored within half a mile of the fort, before the enemy discovered their mistake, and opened their fire upon us from the fort, which I have the pleasure to acquaint you, after a heavy cannonade of four hours from the ships, was carried by storm, by the seamen and marines of both ships, landed under the command of Captain Wise, assisted by Lieutenants Baker, Norton, and Shaw. We found in the harbour an American ship, and an English schooner, prizes to the vessels aforementioned, and two French schooners, then fitting for sea as cruizers. The fort and cannon were destroyed by Lieutenant Gould, when we evacuated the place on the 21st instant. The enemy's loss must have been considerable, though we could not ascertain the number, from their retreating to the woods. Our loss was two seamen killed, and 16 wounded."

A very gallant action has been recently fought off Guadaloupe by his Majesty's schooner Mozambique, with a French privateer brig General Ernouf, in which the enemy lost nearly 40 men in killed and wounded, and was so cut up as to be compelled to sheer off, and take refuge in port on the 1st of July. The Mozambique lost only two men, but was still unequal to the capturing of the enemy, which was superiorly equipped, having 110 men to 45, and mounting 14 guns to 10.

One of the most gallant actions on record lately took place between a French privateer, and the Windsor Castle packet, Capt. Rogers, on her passage from England to Barbadoes; and in which the superiority of British seamen was strikingly illustrated. A letter from a passenger, dated Barbadoes, October 3d, communicates the following particulars:—

"La Genie is one of the fastest sailing privateers out of Guadaloupe, and in the last six weeks had taken six fine running ships. When we met her, on the 1st of October, she was six days on a fresh cruize, with 86 men and six long sixes and one long 32-pounder gun; our force consisted of six guns, short sixes, and 30 men, including three passengers. We lost three men killed and wound-

seven wounded, the first broadside; but, I am happy to say, with the remainder, in an hour and forty minutes, such was their gallantry, they carried the privateer, after killing 26, wounding 30, and making prisoners of 30 not wounded; in all 60 prisoners, almost treble the number we had left for duty. We have therefore, as you may suppose, had little comfort for the last three days, not having had our cloaths off, and being obliged to sleep upon deck, in order to secure the prisoners. Captain Rogers is a young man, his first voyage as acting Captain (the Captain being left at home.) He was left with only ten men about him for the last half hour, rallying them to their duty, with a determination to carry the prize, which repeatedly endeavoured to clear from the packet, but was too fast lashed by her bowsprit to escape; and he boarded her at the head of four men, and cleared her decks, with a gallantry never excelled and seldom equalled. The officers of the men of war here are astonished when they look at the two vessels and their crews, and instantly, in the handsomest manner, relinquished all claim to the prize."

A subscription has been opened at Lloyd's, the amount of which is to be distributed among the wives and families of the killed in the packet; and the rest is to be given among the wounded for their gallant conduct.

Letters from Lord Collingwood's fleet state that the Seahorse had been particularly fortunate in prizes, having taken 18 in less than a month; but unfortunately Lieut. B. Yonge and two men were killed, and Lord John Hay, a midshipman, lost his left arm by the fire of a battery, while she was pursuing some coasters which had taken shelter under the land.

The Gazette announces the capture or destruction of a fleet of French coasters, laden with wine, brandy, &c. by the Martial gun-brig; three were taken, and 17 driven on shore and destroyed. The following captures are also announced in the Gazette:—

By the Aimable frigate, after a chace of five hours, La Decide, a beautiful large French lugger privateer, of 16 guns and 51 men, three days from Dunkirk, had taken a transport from Denmark with nine artillerymen and six horses, who were found on board the privateer, as well as the master and seamen. She is reported to be the fastest sailing vessel out of Dunkirk, has for three years eluded the vigilance of our cruizers, and has in that period taken about 36 prizes—By the Oberon sloop, the Ratafie French lugger privateer, of 14 guns, and 38 men. By the Swallow sloop, the Friedland privateer, of 8 guns and 41 men. By the Surinam sloop, the Admiral Decres French privateer, of 14 long six-pounders and 70 men, a large vessel quite new. By the Carrier cutter, the Active French privateer, of 8 guns and 32 men. She engaged the Carrier for half an hour, which had only 16 men, and from the high sea running, and its blowing very hard, could make very little use of her great guns, of which she had only four.

By the Skylark sloop, the Renard French privateer, of 14 guns, and 39 men. The obstinacy of her Captain rendered it necessary to fire upon her, by which means he was severely wounded, and the main-mast shot away. The prisoners report, that it was the Captain of the Renard that took the Argus cutter, that his vessel was run down by her, that the master has since had his arm amputated, and that the privateer which had lately engaged the Active had eight men killed and seven wounded in the encounter.

By a boat from the Aigle, two chasse marees, with wine and provisions. By the Blonde frigate, (on the Halifax station,) a privateer of one long 18 pounder, four 9 pounder carronades, and 69 men. Another privateer, of four 9-pounder carronades, two long 12, and two 8 pounders, and 90 men, a very fine schooner, and a fast sailer. By the Boreas, a French schooner, armed with swivels, musketoons, &c. and 28 men, and an American brig, her prize, recaptured.

The Gazette also announces the capture, by the Scorpion sloop, of the Glaneuse French privateer, a very fine vessel, of 16 guns and 80 men. Rashly endeavouring to escape, when within pistol shot, her Captain was killed.—A Spanish polacca, from La Guira, with a valuable cargo of cocoa, bark, indigo, &c. and the Austerlitz French privateer, of 14 guns and 96 men. By the Venus of Barbadoes, a French privateer.

teer, of six guns and 54 men. By the Bacchante (also in the West Indies) a French schooner of 14 guns, and 74 men.

The Blonde frigate has captured the French schooner privateer Dame Villaret, of 8 guns and 59 men; and the Hortense, of 8 guns and 92 men; the former after a chace of 14 hours, on the 15th August, the latter on the 16th August, to windward of Barbadoes, and sent them into the latter place.

The Jesu Maria Joseph, Spanish lugger, taken by the Virginie, is arrived at Cork. On her way thither, she retook two more of her own prizes, the Commerce, of Dartmouth, and the brig Hero, of Dumbarton.

The Cleopatra has sent into Halifax a schooner from Vera Cruz, with 150,000 dollars on board, belonging to the King of Spain.

The American papers state, that the Lord Duncan, a ship of 900 tons, laden with coffee, bound to England, from Port-au Prince, blew up on the 22d Aug. and the chief officers and a sailor were killed.

The Argus cutter, of 18 guns, has been taken in the North Sea, by L'Etoile French privateer. She was carried by boarding, after a smart action, and had seven men killed before she struck.

Letters from Deal mention a desperate attempt to have been made by a French privateer to board the Furious gun brig. She was beaten off, but the master and four men of the Furious were killed, and nine wounded. The slaughter on board the privateer must have been dreadful; their screaming was distinctly heard at Deal.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following East Indiamen:—

Lord Keith, Ocean, and Fortune, from Bengal, and Lord Eldon from Madras. They sailed from Bengal early in June, and from the Cape the 1st of August, touched at St Helena, and sailed thence 2d September, under convoy of the Ardent, of 64 guns, with some transports from the Cape. The Lord Eldon had a singular encounter with a privateer off Portland. Early on Tuesday, Nov. 10. a French privateer of 18 guns, and full of men, hailed her, and told her she was the Swan gun-brig, and that she was coming to press the hands; she then sent on board a number of men, who took possession of the wheel, and altered the ship's course. Capt. Young, of the Lord Eldon, immediately came out of his cabin, armed with a cutlass; the boatswain of the privateer, who was armed with a pair of pistols and a cutlass, made a blow at him, and wounded him in the arm. This was returned by Capt. Young, who wounded his opponent most severely in the neck; he immediately repeated his blow, and severed his head from his body. The remainder of the privateer's men jumped overboard. The privateer commenced a fire on the Lord Eldon, which was returned by her as well as the Lord Keith and Ocean, and his Majesty's ship Ardent, the convoy; but the privateer got clear off by superior sailing, without receiving much injury.

The Diana frigate, with about a million in specie on board, is arrived at Portsmouth from Vera Cruz. It is Spanish money, and has been brought home under licence by British ships.

Several Americans, entering the Texel, have been stopped by our blockading squadron, and warned off in terms of the late Order of Council.

In consequence of the issue of letters of marque, all the Danish seamen in our ports are considered as prisoners of war, and treated accordingly. Those at Leith have been sent to the depot at Greenlaw.

Of more than 400 Danish vessels detained by our cruizers in our ports, upwards of 170 have already been condemned.

Almost the whole of the valuable property of the Abergavenny East Indiaman has been recovered from the wreck of that ship, near the Race of Portland. Chests, containing 70,000 dollars, and also 30 pipes of wine, have been weighed up from her in the course of the last summer and autumn.

Loss of the Boreas Frigate.

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the loss of the Boreas frigate, of 32 guns, Capt. Scott, and the greater part of her crew, on the Jersey coast. The melancholy intelligence was conveyed in a Guernsey packet, which is arrived at Weymouth. The following particulars are given in a letter from Guernsey, dated Nov. 30.

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"It is with the deepest regret that I send you an account of the loss of his Majesty's frigate Boreas, which I had from one of the persons saved from the wreck. Having picked up five men in an open boat, in the Channel, the Captain wished to put them on shore. On Saturday (Nov. 28.) about half past six in the evening (the land lying then distant a mile and a half,) the ship struck upon the Hanaway Rocks, and, in spite of the utmost exertions of the crew at the pumps, was very soon full of water, and though her masts were cut away by the board, she remained immoveable upon the rock, and in a short time went to pieces. Of 140 persons who were on board, when the accident happened, ninety are supposed to have perished: among whom are—Captain Scott and his Lady; First Lieut. Hawkes; Mr Davy, Purser; Mr Wright, surgeon; Mr Ausleck, carpenter; Messrs Barnes, Dunstall, and Luttrell, Midshipmen. The Hanaway Rocks are on the southwest side of the island."

Loss of the Felix.

His Majesty's schooner Felix was lost, on the 22d of January, off St Andero, in Spain. Of her crew, 79 in number, (including 9 prisoners whom they had got exchanged, having been sent for them as a cartel) only one man, Henry Ellard, was saved, who gives the following narrative:—

"The Felix arrived at St Andero on the 10th of January, got their prisoners on board on the 19th, but it blowing strong right in the harbour, they could not put to sea. Being at anchor under the fort, the Spaniards ordered them off, threatening to fire on them. In vain did they represent the impossibility of their putting to sea, and the danger to which they would be exposed by attempting it. The Spaniards kept firing on them at intervals till 8 next morning, when they weighed anchor, but the wind being strong from N. W. with a terrible sea, they were obliged to anchor at the entrance of the bay, the sea breaking over them every instant, and the gale increasing. They rode out the day in the greatest danger, firing guns of distress, but no prospect of relief. A French brig and some Americans, who were disposed to come to their assistance, were prevented by the Spaniards. In this hopeless state they remained till the 22d at night, when masts, bowsprit, every thing being carried off, nothing left but the bare hulk, most of the crew washed overboard, and the few survivors lashed to the ringbolts on the quarter deck,—the cables parting, and destruction being inevitable, if they remained, they resolved to jump overboard. Ellard held the Captain (Cameron) by the head for some time, but Mr Mitchell the pilot, having laid hold of his leg, he was obliged to abandon the Captain to extricate himself.—A sea at length hove him on shore; he crawled on his hands and feet till clear of the sea, and lay till half past six in the morning, almost dead. He then rose, and went towards the hills, but could go but little way, being so weak from wounds and loss of blood.—A Spaniard found and dragged him to his house, and got his wounds dressed. When a little recovered, he was thrown into prison, where, at the date of his letter, he remained close confined, naked and half-starved, and eaten up with dirt and vermin. With some difficulty he got his letter conveyed to our Ambassador at Lisbon. How he afterwards effected his escape we know not, but he is now serving in the squadron off Rochefort."

The conduct of the Spaniards on this occasion is more characteristic of a savage than a civilized people; but, since her connection with revolutionary France, Spain seems to have lost the feelings of humanity, as well as the spirit of an independent nation.

The loss of the Athenienne of 64 guns, near Tunis, will be recollected. It is supposed that 347 of the crew perished. The survivors, now serving in Lord Collingwood's fleet, are, Lieuts. James and John Little; Samuel Parker master; William Goodwin, Purser; Robert Epscombe, cook; Augustus Cannon, master's mate; John Francis, Thomas Manning, and Edward Addis, midshipmen; and 98 petty officers, seamen, and marines.

Shipwrecks.

It is still our painful duty to record the following further melancholy details of effects of the late tempestuous weather:—

On Wednesday Nov. 18. the Prince

of

of Wales Packet, with volunteers from the South Mayo militia, for the 97th and 18th regiments, sailed from Dublin for Liverpool. Next morning she was seen endeavouring to regain the harbour; but the snow fell so thick that they could not discover their way, and the surge broke so violently against the beach, that they could not come to an anchor. She soon after struck, when Captain Edwards, the crew and two officers, took to the boat, and got safe on shore. The remainder of the passengers, about 120 in number, perished in the wreck.

The Rochdale transport of Liverpool, sailed the same day for England, with part of the 97th or Queen's Germans, and some volunteers from the militia. She was observed on Thursday, in the offing of the Black Rock, in distress, but such was the state of the weather that no assistance could be given. She struck opposite Seapoint House, and all on board perished!—being according to the embarkation return, two hundred and sixty five souls, viz: 1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 8 sergeants, 9 corporals, 173 rank and file, 42 women, and 29 children. Among the officers lost are Lieutenants Lang and Power; Captain Fitzgerald, 6th foot; Captain Gregory, 32d; Ensign Bevan, 10th; Lieut. James Foley, 58th; Lieut. Lillikelly, 3d; Lieut. M'Lean, 13th. The beach, covered with the bodies of the sufferers, exhibited a scene of indescribable horror; men, women, children, old and young, were left by the tide on the sand, and among the rocks, and presented a picture of mortality which could scarcely be contemplated by those most accustomed to see human nature in its last struggles, and upon the greatest scale of destruction. Both vessels struck so near the shore, that, had they known their situation, the greater part of the people might have been saved. A collier and another vessel were lost in Dublin bay in the same storm, with all their crews.

The James and Rebecca transport, from Monte Video, with 180 of the 9th light dragoons, was wrecked Nov. 6th near Helstone, and from 30 to 40 of the dragoons, several women, and some of the ship's company, perished in sight of their own shores. This ship had nearly 400 persons, (mostly natives of Ireland) on board when she struck, at eleven o'clock in the dark night of the 6th.—A boat attempting to reach the shore was upset, and six men drowned. A great many were saved by means of a hawser floated on shore, and fixed from a rock to the mizen top, but next morning the vessel went to pieces, and about eighty men, women, and children, were plunged into the sea. By the extraordinary exertions of the people, however, who exposed their own lives to imminent peril to save the sufferers, the greater part were got on shore, tho' many with severe bruises; but it is painful to add, that 28 dragoons, 10 sailors, and three children perished.—All the officers (viz. Captains Rathbone and Savage, Lieutenants Henly and Horsborough, and Mr Gordon, Surgeon) were saved, as were also Mrs Jordan, and Mrs Lauder, widow of an officer who fell at Buenos Ayres, with seven other females, being all that were on board, and six children.

The Alexander hospital ship, from Monte Video, is still missing, and it is feared that she is lost. She had on board Lieutenant Fairweather, agent for transports, Dr Chambers, Staff Surgeon, Messrs Buxton and Buchannan, Hospital Mates, Mrs Capt. Johnston, 36th regiment, and Mrs Wilson, besides several others, names not mentioned, and about 80 wounded soldiers.

The Salisbury transport, which was lost off the Kentish Knock, was the Staff-ship of the 2d German battalion of the line. Lieut. Col. Lockyer, Capt. Rettel, and seven other officers and 188 privates perished.

A brig from Oporto to Sligo was lost Nov. 4th on the coast of Cornwall. A boat which pushed out to her assistance was upset by the violence of the surf, and three of the generous fellows perished. The crew of the brig were saved. The Leveret sloop of war is lost on the Long Sand—crew saved.—A sloop or smack has been cast upon the Duddossands, with no living creature on board. Two vessels, names unknown, have been lost off Holyhead; four bodies have been washed on shore. Several vessels have been driven ashore—some of them wrecked—at Newcastle and Sunderland. The crews were saved by the life-boats. A loaded brig and 8 or 9 keels, are lost off Whit-

Whitby, with all on board. The Bell, Hutchinson, of Newcastle, was run down on Saturday Nov. 21. by the Newcastle Packet, near Stockton, and a man, his wife, and child (passengers) perished.—The former might have been saved, but for his endeavours to assist his wife, who seemed incapable, thro' fear, of rendering herself any assistance, and just as he reached the ladder, with her and the child in his arms, the ship went down.

The Adventure, M'Bride, of Ayr, from Clyde to Halifax, was lost on the morning of the 14th. of Nov.

In the heavy gale of the 22d October, the Mary Gore, Laing, of Greenock, from Stockholm for Dublin, was wrecked on the coast of Donaghadee, and all her crew perished. None of her papers, and but a very small part of her cargo, consisting of tar and deal boards, had been saved. In the same gale the Annabella, of Greenock, from Glasgow, to Sligo, with coals, was wrecked in Killala Bay—crew saved; and a sloop from Dublin to Wexford was lost in Dublin Bay—two of the crew were drowned.

The Mercury, Boag, of Greenock, from Oporto, laden with 264 pipes of wine, besides cork, fruit, &c. was lost off Ayr, on the 3d of Nov. and all on board perished. The following particulars are communicated in a letter from Ayr:—

"At day-light on the morning of Tuesday the 3d Nov. a pretty large brig appeared in the bay, the wind then blowing strong from N. W. by N. the vessel carrying a press of sail in order to get off this shore. Unfortunately the wind increased as the day advanced, and, melancholy to relate, about ten A. M. she suddenly foundered, about a mile to the leeward of the Lay Isle.—It was then blowing a hurricane. About two P. M. the wreck drifted ashore a little to the north of the bay.—She proves to be the Mercury, Boag, belonging to Greenock, last from Oporto, and chiefly laden with wine. The crew and about 11 passengers, chiefly ladies and children, we lament to say, are all lost. None of their bodies as yet have come on shore. The deck of the vessel broke up before she came ashore, and several pipes of wine, some fruit, and part of the wreck were thrown in at the same time. Since then, by the great exertions of the people of the place, 240 pipes of the wine have been saved. It has since been said there were no passengers on board, which we sincerely hope is the case."

Friday morning Nov. 6. the Earl of Dalkeith Packet, Watson, from Hull to Leith, unfortunately struck on a reef of rocks off Boomer, and soon afterwards sunk in deep water. Part of the crew took to the boat, and got safe ashore; the remainder, consisting of the master and two seamen, got up the mast, where they hung for two hours, when a boat from the shore happily reached them, and rescued them from their perilous situation.

The James, Richard Wilson master, from Leith for Newcastle, with goods and passengers, but who had run for the Humber through stress of weather, drove from her anchors on the Holderness coast, off Waxholm, near the Sister Churches, six or seven miles above the Spurn, about three o'clock on Monday, Nov. 16. in a heavy gale of wind, and soon afterwards broke to pieces, an entire wreck. The crew and passengers were distinctly perceived by the people on shore, at the pumps; but no assistance could possibly be rendered them. We are sorry to state, that all on board perished. Four of the bodies, a great quantity of wreck, and part of the cargo, were washed on shore. Her papers and some letters came on shore in a bag, by which it appears, that she had been at Lerwick, and had taken in goods and passengers there.

The Barbara, M'Kay, sailed from Aberdeen on Thursday Nov. 19. and was about 10 miles past Dunbar on Friday morning, when one of her yards gave way, and the wind blowing a hurricane from N. E. in attempting to make the Frith, she went ashore at Thornton Loch; crew saved; but the vessel a complete wreck.

The brig Juno of Campbeltown, with a cargo of goods from Dublin to Derry, worth L. 10,000, was wrecked on the 19th Nov. near Sanda; crew saved: but vessel and cargo lost.

In the severe storm which commenced on Thursday evening the 19th Nov. and continued till the following night, the Ceres of Peterhead, Annan master, was drove on shore on the rocks to the east-

eastward of Coldingham sands, and literally dashed to pieces. Out of the crew, consisting of the master, four men, and a boy, with three passengers, only the master and one of the passengers were saved; and that only by the persevering humanity of the tenant of the farm on which the vessel was wrecked, who, along with his domestics, in defiance of the storm, and after more than an hour's labour, extricated the master from his perilous situation among the rocks, quite exhausted with fatigue. Four of the crew, and two of the passengers, (one of them a young woman from Orkney, going to Leith to be married) were all buried in one grave, in Coldingham church yard.

Louis XVIII.

On Thursday October 29. the Swedish frigate Freya arrived off Yarmouth, having on board Louis XVIII. of France, (under the title of Count de Lille,) his nephews the Dukes D'Angouleme and Berri; the Duke de Grammont; the Counts D'Avary, Damas, Nantouillet, and Ferronaye; the Chevalier de la Riviere, and some other foreigners of distinction, who have followed the fortunes of the Bourbon family. His Majesty left Mittau in Poland in August last, and passed over from Riga to Stockholm, from whence he proceeded to Gottenburgh, where he was met by the Duke de Berri, who went over from England in the Astrea frigate. His Majesty was detained at Gottenburgh for several weeks by the boisterous state of the weather, but at length sailed on the 21st of October, in company with a division of Admiral Gambier's fleet.

The arrival of Louis XVIII. in England, has afforded our politicians a wide field for speculation. The following statement has appeared on the subject:

"Our Ministers had no information of the intention of his Majesty to visit this country. When at last they did hear of it, through an indirect channel, they ordered every preparation to be made for his accommodation, and an express was sent to Edinburgh to get Holyroodhouse in readiness: but, on his Majesty's arrival at Yarmouth, he refused to proceed thither, observing, "that it was not necessity that had induced him to come to this country; that he had a safe asylum in Russia, where he had left his wife and niece; that the object of his journey was of a nature purely political, and immediately concerning his interest as King of France; and that rather than go to Scotland, or be treated otherwise than as a Sovereign demanding the aid of Britain to recover the sceptre of France, he would return to Russia."—Another report is, that the Emperor of Russia had intimated to his Majesty, that he had contracted amicable relations with the Emperor of France, and that he saw the necessity of interposing his mediation to give peace to the world, to which he saw no insurmountable objection; but that his Majesty should always enjoy a safe and honourable asylum at Mittau. This intimation, it is added, was the cause of his journey, first to Sweden, and then to England; the professed object of it being to prevent a negociation so fatal to his hopes."

What truth there may be in these statements, we know not. All that we can say is, that the preparations at Holyroodhouse are suspended, and that his Majesty landed at Yarmouth on Tuesday November 3. and was treated as Count de Lille, with all possible respect and attention.

His Majesty came on shore in the morning in Admiral Douglas's barge, in the most private manner. On landing, he was received by Admirals Douglas and Essington, the Hon. Mr Bagot, under Secretary of State, Captain Curry of the flag ship, and Mr Brooks of the Alien Office, London. The party immediately assembled at the house of Admiral Douglas's Secretary, which stood contiguous to the spot.

Here his Majesty had his first interview for 14 years, with his brother Monsieur, who was accompanied by the Prince of Conde, the Duke of Bourbon, Duke of Orleans, and the Marquis de la Chatre; all of whom had arrived on Sunday from Castle Howard, where they had been on a visit for a few days to the Earl of Carlisle.

The carriages of Admirals Douglas and Essington were shortly ready to convey his Majesty and suite to the house of Admiral Douglas to breakfast, where the illustrious guests received a hearty welcome, and were treated with that

that true English hospitality so congenial to the feelings and heart of a British seaman.

The party was joined at breakfast by Admiral Russel, Sir Samuel Hood, and several Captains. His Majesty seemed highly gratified at finding himself surrounded by so many brave men. To Admiral Douglas and his family he more than once expressed his gratitude for the attention and hospitality shewn to him.

After breakfast his Majesty and suite took their leave, and set off in a number of carriages for Gosfieldhall, in Essex, a seat of the Marquis of Buckingham, which we understand, his Lordship has hospitably offered as a residence for his Majesty during his stay in England.

We learn from the public prints that his Majesty had been invited to visit some of the nobility resident in the vicinity of the Metropolis, and that his Majesty had accepted such invitation; but that an official notice had been sent, (we suppose from the Secretary of State,) that it was the wish of the British Government his Majesty should not come *within fifty miles of London.*

Louis XVIII. has just completed his 52d year, being born Nov. 17, 1755, and is very big and corpulent. He married in 1771 the Princess Mary Josephine of Savoy, eldest sister of the King of Sardinia, but has no issue.

Domestic Intelligence.

The ample details which we have deemed it necessary to give of those important events, both military and political, which have occurred in the course of the present year, have hitherto prevented us from inserting any occurrences of a domestic nature. We have, however, been enabled, this month, to undertake a few of the most interesting articles of this kind.

Trial of Sir Home Popham.

On Friday March 6. at nine o'clock in the morning, a Court martial assembled on board the Gladiator man of war at Portsmouth, for the trial of Sir Home Popham.

Members.—Admiral William Young, *President.*—Vice Admirals Sir Erasmus Gower, Holloway, Rowley, Stanhope, Rear Admirals Vashon, Sir Isaac Coffin, Sir Richard Strachan.—Captains S. H. Linzee, M. Scott, Graves, J. Irwin, and G. Boyles.

The charges sent to Admiral Young by the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, were in substance as follow:—

"The said Sir Home Popham had, by their order, been directed to take under his command a certain naval force, and, in conjunction with a military force under Major General Sir David Baird, to proceed against the enemy's settlements at the Cape of Good Hope: —But that the said Sir Home Popham, with the view to attack the Spanish settlements in the Rio de la Plata, for which attack he had no direction or authority whatever, did withdraw from the Cape the whole of the naval force, which had been placed under his command for the sole purpose of protecting it, thereby leaving the Cape, which it was his duty to guard, not only exposed to attack and insult, but even without the means of affording protection to the trade of his Majesty's subjects, or of taking any ships of the enemy, which might have put into any of the Bays or Harbours of the Cape, or parts adjacent; all which he, the said Sir Home Popham, did, notwithstanding that he had received previous information of detachments of the enemy's ships being at sea, and in the neighbourhood of the Cape; and notwithstanding he had been apprized that a French squadron was expected at the Mauritius, of which he informed us by his letter to our Secretary, dated the 9th of April, 1806, only four days prior to his departure from the Cape for the Rio de la Plata. And whereas it appears to us, that a due regard to the good of his Majesty's service imperiously demands that so flagrant a breach of public duty should not pass unpunished, &c."

The evidence for the prosecution, which consisted of various documents and orders transmitted to Sir Home, at the Cape, was closed at one o'clock, when the court adjourned till next day. Sir Home requested till Monday to prepare his defence, which was granted.

On Monday Sir Home entered upon his defence accordingly, in a speech of three hours. The grounds on which he rested were, that an expedition to South America

America was all along in the contemplation of Mr Pitt's ministry; that he (Sir H.) had actually been appointed to conduct such an expedition, but that it had been laid aside in consequence of the wish of the Emperor Alexander to engage Spain in the coalition against Bonaparte. That the capture of the Cape was considered as opening the way to South America, in case Spain refused to forsake the interests of France, which he had learnt she had done before he sailed. By laying down the positions of the enemy's marine force in consequence of the victory of Trafalgar, &c. he proved that he had not run the Cape in the least hazard of attack; that he had ascertained that Guillaumet's squadron was destined for the West Indies, and that General Baird was so confident of the security of the Cape, that he only wished for a visit from 12,000 of the best troops of France, headed by Bonaparte in person. He contended that many officers considered the Ria Plato as within the limits of the commander at the Cape; and although he admitted that he had acted without orders, yet he had only exercised the discretion which was usually vested in commanders in distant parts; as instances of which, he mentioned the capture of Gibraltar by Sir G. Rooke, the attack on Teneriffe by Lord Nelson, under the orders of Earl St Vincent, &c. in none of which instances, successful or otherwise, had they been brought to trial. He complained generally of the treatment he had received from the present Board of Admiralty, who, in the coldest manner, barely acknowledged the receipt of his dispatches of the capture of the Cape, and exactly in the same words acknowledged the receipt of his letter mentioning his sailing for South America, from which circumstance he concluded that both met their approbation. He also complained, that when he was ordered home, no notice was given him of the intended trial, which he did not in the least suspect till he was arrested in England, and in consequence, he was deprived of the evidence which he might have brought from the Rio Plata.

The statements of Sir Home were proved in evidence by Lord Melville, Mr Bourne, Mr Huskisson, and several naval officers. The Court, however, found the charges proved, but, in consideration of circumstances, did only adjudge him to be *severely reprimanded.*

Board of Agriculture.

July 6.

At a meeting of the Board of Agriculture, the two gold Medals were delivered by the President, Sir John Sinclair, to the Bishop of St Asaph and Mr Curwen; to the former for his extensive plantations in Westmoreland, and to the latter for a memoir on the best mode of feeding horses on potatoes, and other green food.

The late Cardinal York bequeathed to the Prince of Wales two objects most esteemed by him, and which he had preserved from the wreck of his fortune, viz. The order constantly worn by King Charles I. and a valuable ring which was also worn by the ancient Kings of Scotland on the day of their coronation.

His Majesty has ordered a pension of 2000l. a-year, from his privy purse, to the personage known by the name of the Countess of Albany, widow of the unfortunate Charles Stuart, grandson of King James II.

A subscription was some time ago opened among the most distinguished political friends of the late Mr Fox, for the double purpose of paying his personal debts, amounting to L. 10,000, and for making a further provision for his widow. The Dukes of Bedford and Devonshire, Lords Thanet and Fitzwilliam, and Mr Maule of Panmure, have granted an annuity of L. 200 each to Mrs Fox, and they expect to make it up, with the pension from Government, to L. 2000 a-year. The subscription for the payment of the debts continues open; no sum under L. 50. is accepted. Earls Cowper and Lauderdale have subscribed L. 300 each, Earl of Albemarle L. 200, and Lord R. Spencer L. 100.

A curious manuscript has lately been found in the collection of the Duke of Buccleugh, which contains the Statutes of the Order of the Garter and the Bath, with various old drawings. Among the latter are the Portraits of Richard III. and Anne, his Queen, which prove to be the originals from which the late Lord Orford's outlines were taken, as represented in his Historic Doubts.

The

The Bishop of London has transferred twelve hundred pounds stock to the Master and Fellows of Christ College, and directed the interest of it to be laid out annually in the purchase of three gold medals, to be contended for by the Students of that College; one of fifteen guineas, a prize for the best English composition on some moral precept of the Gospel; and one of ten guineas, a prize to the most distinct and graceful Reader in, and regular attendant at, Chapel; and the surplus, if any, to be laid out in books, and distributed by the Master.

Literary Fund.—A bequest amounting to near 6000l. has been left to the society by a gentleman of the name of Newton, who was collaterally descended from the great English philosopher.

The Gazette contains his Majesty's permission to the 19th light dragoons, the 74th and 78th foot, to assume, as a badge, and to bear in their colours and on their appointments, the Elephant, with the word "*Assaye*," superscribed, in commemoration of the gallantry and good conduct displayed by those corps in the battle fought at Assaye on the 23d of September 1803.—Also, to permit the 76th regiment to bear the Elephant in their colours and on their appointments (inscribing the word "Hindoostan" around it) as an honourable and lasting testimony of their distinguished services in India.—Likewise his Majesty's permission to the 75th regiment, to bear in their colours and appointments the "Royal Tiger," with the word "India" superscribed, as an honourable testimony of their distinguished services in India during a period of 19 years.

Captain Laroche, of the Uranie frigate, has been tried by a Court Martial, on a charge of cowardice, brought against him by some of his officers, who deposed, that on the 22d of June, when a French frigate and corvette come out of Cherbourg, Captain Laroche betrayed symptoms of agitation, fear, and (one witness swore to a question put by the prosecutor) of cowardice; that he frequently changed colour; that the Uranie did not carry all the sail she could have done; that if she had, and Captain Laroche had done his utmost to bring the enemy to action, he must have cut off the corvette, and must have brought the frigate to action, if she did not abandon the corvette. It was, on the contrary, proved by the Lieutenant commanding the gun-brig Defender (in company with the Uranie on the occasion,) and the other officers of that brig, and some of the Uranie's seamen, that Capt. Laroche did his utmost to bring the enemy to action, while he avoided it. The defence being closed, the Court, after deliberating for three hours, gave the following sentence, that "the charge being in part proved, Captain Laroche is sentenced to be dismissed from the command of his Majesty's ship Uranie."

Captain Whitby, of the Leander, has been acquitted by a Court Martial at Portsmouth, on a charge of having murdered John Pearce, an American seaman, by a shot fired from the Leander. (See vol. lxviii. p. 473.)

Lord Falkland of his Majesty's ship Quebec, has been tried by a Court-Martial, on charges of drunkenness, and unofficer-like behaviour, and sentenced to be dismissed from the ship.

On Monday, Oct. 19. Lieut. Berry, late of the Hazard sloop of war, convicted of an unnatural crime, was executed at the yard-arm of that ship at Portsmouth. He was in the bloom of life, aged only 22, and of a respectable family in Lancashire, who are overwhelmed with grief at his unhappy fate.

Law Intelligence.

Court of Common Pleas, *June* 25.

Earl of Strathmore v. Bowes.

The long pending cause between the Earl of Strathmore and A. R. Bowes, Esq. came on to be heard. The object of this trial was the validity of a deed set up by Mr Bowes, which was executed by the late Countess of Strathmore, his wife, in the year 1781, four years subsequent to their marriage, assigning in trust, for his use, a third part of certain estates, the fee simple of which she inherited as heiress of her father. This deed was brought forward for the first time, by Mr Bowes, in the year 1796, it having been previously mislaid, and had been made the ground of a petition to the Court of Chancery, praying an order to be paid the issues and profits due to him in arrears upon the said estates. It was alleged, however, on the part of the Earl of Strathmore, that it was obtained

tained from his mother by duress and terror, cruelty, and extreme ill usage, of which several instances were given, and therefore not valid.

Mr Sergeant Cockel, for Lord Strathmore, in a speech of two hours, stated the case, and went through all the charges he engaged to prove against Mr Bowes, of cruelty to the Countess; to support which he adduced a number of living witnesses, and the attested depositions of dead ones, which proved a very strong case.

Mr Sergeant Lens brought no evidence to contradict those charges, but merely argued that they did not invaildate the deed.

The Learned Judge, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, thought the case so plain, as not to feel it necessary to sum up the evidence to the Jury, who almost immediately found a verdict against Mr Bowes.

July 4. Two causes were tried before a special Jury, one at the suit of Francis Freeling Esq. Secretary, and the other at the suit of Arthur Stanhope, Esq. Comptroller of the Post Office, against the Proprietors of The Times London Newspaper, for a libel. Mr Abbot, for the Plaintiffs, stated that the several paragraphs had been published in the said Paper, charging the Plaintiffs with misconduct in the Post-Office, and that they had felt themselves bound in duty to their own character to bring the present prosecution; but on the concession of the Defendants, they had agreed to take a nominal verdict to cover the expences, and one hundred pounds on each case, to be distributed to some public charity; the Defendants being also to make a suitable acknowledgement in their Paper of their error. Mr Jekyll, for the Defendants, expressed the sorrow and contrition of his clients; that in the assertions made, they had been misled, but being undeceived, they were happy to make this acknowledgement. He further fully acceded to the extent of the apology which was due to the honour and character of the Plaintiffs. A verdict was entered accordingly.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, *July* 6.

Sir George Brograve v. Captain Elwin.

The Plaintiff is Lieutenant-Colonel of the Norfolk Militia: the Defendant was lately a Captain in the same regiment. This was an action for Criminal Conversation with the wife of the Plaintiff. The case being fully proved, the Jury, without retiring from the box, after a few minutes consideration, found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages Two Thousand Pounds.

SHERIFF'S COURT, LONDON.

Tuesday, July 7.

Campbell v. T. Sheridan, Esq.

This was a writ of enquiry to assess damages, the defendant having confessed himself to have been criminally connected with the plaintiff's wife, by suffering judgement to go by default.

Mr Warren stated the case to the Jury. He described the plaintiff as the son of a gentleman of large possessions in the West Indies, and the defendant, Mr Thomas Sheridan, to be a person of a very captivating address and agreeable disposition, and the son of a gentleman generally admired for his eloquence and his talents. It appeared, that in 1802, the plaintiff was called abroad to the West Indies, and, on his return the same year, he found his wife had mixed in the dissipations of fashionable life, and very different from what she was when he left her. In 1803 they went to Edinburgh, where they became acquainted with the defendant, who was then aid-de-camp to Earl Moira, and in February 1804, the criminal connection took place, while the plaintiff was absent in London. The aggravating circumstances were, that the defendant was the bosom friend of the plaintiff, and Mrs Campbell, up to the moment of her becoming acquainted with the defendant, was a virtuous wife and an affectionate mother. There are two children (girls,) who, by the imprudence of their parent, are left without that protection which it is in the power of a mother to give. The Counsel for Mr Sheridan said, he was very poor, and heavy damages would ruin him. The Judge observed, that Lord Kenyon had laid it down as a maxim, and it was a just one, that if a person guilty of such criminal acts could not pay in his purse, he must pay in his person, (that is by imprisonment.)

The Jury, after consulting some time, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with—Fifteen Hundred Pounds Damages.

Sept. 22.—James Bullock, a considerable wine merchant in London, was capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, for fraudulently secreting effects of great amount from his assignees under a commission of bankruptcy issued against him. He received sentence of death on Thursday the 1st of October.

The conduct of this unhappy man was certainly grossly fraudulent, as will appear from the following facts:—When the commission of bankruptcy was issued against him, he did not appear before the Commissioners, and was apprehended by a warrant: when the Commissioners being satisfied that he had given a full account of all his property, he was liberated; but at the second meeting he neglected to appear. A strong suspicion now arising, that he had secreted property to a considerable amount, and a diligent enquiry being made, no doubt was entertained but such was the case, to the amount of between 12 and 14,000l. On the 18th of July, it was discovered that he had sent off by the packet for Edinburgh, a great number of packages, and that he had left town in a post chaise on the same day, supposed for that place. In consequence of which, two Bow Street officers were dispatched in pursuit; who arrived at Leith, and found the packages just landed, directed to a Mr Brown. The officers remained concealed till about six o'clock in the evening, when Mr Bullock came to claim the goods by the name of Brown. One of them knowing his person, rushed upon him and seized him, and after securing the packages, and sending them again on board a London smack, they set off immediately in a post chaise for London, where they arrived safe, and lodged their prisoner in Newgate,—where he now remains under sentence of death, though respited during his Majesty's pleasure.

Sept. 26.—Alexander Munro was indicted at the Old Bailey for wilfully and maliciously firing a loaded pistol at Miss Emily Wyatt, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th of June, in the Strand, London, whereby she was severely wounded in the head. The facts were clearly proved; and the unhappy man, when called on for his defence, said only, he was troubled somehow or other. He was found guilty, and received sentence of death on Thursday the 1st of October. This unfortunate man is said to be a native of Glasgow, and was formerly in the mercantile line in that city, but became deranged, and was obliged to retire from business.—We understand a petition has been presented in his favour to his Majesty, by some reputable merchants of the above city.

His Majesty has respited, during pleasure, all those convicted at the last sessions.

Extraordinary High Tides.

Several instances of uncommon high tides occurred last autumn on the east coast of England. But that which happened in the week which commenced on Monday the 5th of October, was attended with such serious consequences, that we cannot pass it over in silence.

On Monday evening October 5. the tide rose to such an extraordinary height in the Thames, as to do very serious damage all the way down the river, from London bridge to the Nore. In the city and neighbourhood of London, cellars were overflowed that were never injured by any former rising of the tide. The bathing machines, at most of the watering places, have either been washed away, or so much damaged as to be useless.

On Tuesday evening a strong gale came on at Hull from the S. E. and, in the course of the night, changed to the N. W.; from which quarter it blew tremendously until the afternoon of Wednesday. Owing to the gale, there was one of the highest tides ever known at the state of the moon; in the morning tide the depth of the water at the dock gates was eighteen feet; in the afternoon it rose to the great height of 23 feet, being within three inches of the highest tide known there these thirty years. Several cellars, and the rooms on the ground floors of some of the warehouses, were filled with water. Happily the spring tides were young; for had the same causes been brought into operation three days later, the whole surrounding country must have been overflowed.

On Wednesday the high tide did considerable injury to the new work at the end of the West Pier at Whitby, by displacing, and throwing to a considerable dis-

distance, several large stones, some of them weighing not less than five tons each; at the same time the bathing machines at that place were wholly demolished, being dashed to pieces against the cliff, by the violence of the surf.—At Grimsby, the tide was so high as to surround all the houses at the lock, and ran a long way up the different streets towards the town.

That much esteemed monastery at the Reculvers, which serves as a sea-mark, and is very conspicuous, from its two spires being built in the form of pyramids, and called by the seamen the "Two Sisters," has received great damage. This ancient structure is surrounded by a strong wall, in the interior of which is a burial ground, and has been expected for a long time to have been washed away. On Wednesday the tide took away the remaining part of the road, and carried with it about ten yards of the wall, within ten yards of the foundation of the church, and left exposed great pieces of coffins, and a quantity of bones and skulls. On the tide retiring on Wednesday, several Roman coins were found on the sand, some of which, we are informed, have the head of Julius Caesar, some are of brass, with an inscription very plain, of Honorius, Tiberius, and one has Nero inscribed on it.

Very considerable damage has been done at Chatham by the late high tides; all the marshes round that neighbourhood, that were embanked, have been overflowed, and will be for a considerable time under water.

The north-east coast of Norfolk felt also the effects of the gale, which blew so violently from the North on Wednesday. The levelness of the coast, the height of the tide, and the fury of the wind, made the sea rush in upon the land with such force and velocity, as hardly ever had been experienced.—Blakeney harbour, which is dry at low tide, was filled by the sea in the space of a few minutes. The tide rose above the banks, and the boats and vessels soon floated into the quay, and stove against the houses—one of the boats floated over a wall, and was safely landed in the yard of one of the inhabitants.

Cley, which is about a mile from Blakeney, afforded as extraordinary a spectacle. The tide at this place usually rises from 8 to 12 feet; at this time it rose not less than 18. The streets were completely inundated, and nothing but closed doors and dunged houses prevented several feet of water penetrating into the houses. The water in the streets was too high for carriages to pass, and the inhabitants were seen moving from one place to another, either on floating planks, or upon the backs of the poorer people, who with bare feet waded through the stream.—The road from Blakeney to Cley lies over a part of the land which is always covered by a few inches of the water which comes up to Cley. When the gale began to rage furiously, the tide rolled in with such extraordinary rapidity, that half an hour after it was absolutely impassable. Two gentlemen, in a gig, were about driving over at this time, and were only saved from the danger of the passage, by the activity of a humane countryman, who observing their perilous situation, pursued them as fast as he could run, and arrived just as the horse had put his fore feet into the waves.

The damage sustained on the Kentish coast by the high tides of Wednesday and Thursday, is almost incredible.—The small craft at Sandwich were drove on shore, and three of the boats broke in pieces. Several small buildings were damaged, and the embankments torn down. At Ramsgate, the boats moored inside of the outer bason were greatly damaged, by the sea breaking over the pier wall; and in the inner bason, several cutters, &c. were drove on shore.—Fortunately the bathing machines were removed in time. At Broadstairs, several of the fishermen are nearly ruined, owing to their warehouses, on the left of the pier, being washed away. Several large trees, which had maintained peaceable possession for upwards of sixty years, were torn up by the roots, and the chalk rocks, of amazing size, were washed over the pier into the sea. Several boats were entirely demolished, and three bathing machines broke to atoms by the heavy swell; the whole of the houses near the pier were inundated, and the inhabitants obliged to remove out of them. Tremendous large quantities of the cliffs, to the right and left of Broadstairs, have been washed

ed away; and a bath (known by the name of Lord Keith's Bath) fell in, and, with several yards of the cliff, was carried into the sea.

The effects of the late storm were likewise severely felt at South End on Wednesday; the water rose to such a height, that the company at the theatre could not quit it until about two o'clock in the morning.

This extraordinary high tide is attributed to the pressure of the waters of the North Sea towards the Straits of Dover, in consequence of the late violent winds from the north and north east, which has prevented the efflux of the Thames. The great elevation of the tide has been general all along the coast, particularly at Dover, Deal, Margate, Yarmouth, and the Lincolnshire coast.

The land storm on Friday and Monday the 20th and 23d November was severely felt in the eastern parts of the county of Cumberland. In many places the snow had drifted to the depth of nine or ten feet, and great losses are apprehended among the sheep farms.—On one estate four-score sheep were drifted up in the snow, and were found dead, and upwards of 200 more were missing. James Coulthart a shepherd perished in attempting to fold his sheep, and several other shepherds missing are supposed to have shared a similar fate, as well as several persons who attended Haltwhistle fair, and have not returned home. At Whitehaven the snow lay from three to four feet deep in the streets; no milk could be brought into the town, nor could the lamps be lighted. The mail coaches were all stopped, and all communication with the country cut off.

The storms of snow which accompanied the hurricane in Cheshire, North Wales, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and other counties, were incessant, both day and night. In numerous places, on Thursday the 26th, the snow lay on the ground to the depth of four feet.

Navigation.

A vessel on a new construction, invented by Earl Stanhope, was launched on Nov. 23. in the pond in Kensington Gardens. It is 30 feet long by seven wide, has a round bottom, both ends being sharp, something like a weaver's shuttle. On each side, towards each end, (as it is made to sail either way without pulling about,) are three gills, which open out or close, by means of pulling an iron rod on the deck; which is cased with copper, so as to render it water proof. Instead of the bottom being pitched on the outside, it is covered with a composition invented by his Lordship, which, as soon as spread on quite hot, becomes so hard that a chissel cannot cut it, and it has the quality of resisting any force, by its being very elastic, so as to answer the purpose of a copper covering. The launch took place at three o'clock. His Lordship, a lieutenant of the navy, and some sailors, &c. went on board; 2½ tons of ballast were taken in. A temporary rudder had been fixed to one end, to ascertain whether that or the gills answered best; but the gills were found to beat it in velocity, and turned coastwise with greater ease, having the advantage of returning back without putting about ship. After rowing up and down and round, his Lordship noting his remarks, the masts were put on board, and the canvass spread, with the union jack at the main-mast head. She then sailed most majestically with a light wind, and no appearance could be grander. She returned with the other head foremost, without ever putting about. After trying several experiments, in rounding, tacking, and keeping to a certain point, his Lordship landed in full confidence of having succeeded in his design, in favour of which experienced naval officers also expressed themselves warmly. The advantages of the invention is said to be one third of the expense saved in the construction of a 74. On account of it being rather flat-bottomed, it will carry more tonnage; it will navigate in very shallow water, and over breakers or sunken rocks, without the risk that a ship with a keel runs; in approaching any rock or coast, it can instantly retire, without loss of time in putting about; it does not require half the sail, all of which can be worked by the men on deck, without going aloft. The composition which covers it is infinitely cheaper than copper, and answers the same purpose; it can sail nearly against the wind, by working the gills; with many other advantages, with which we are yet unacquainted.

Dr.

Destructive Fires.

Last summer, the beautiful town of Chudleigh in Devonshire was almost totally destroyed by fire.—On Friday the 29th of May, at eleven o'clock forenoon, it broke out in a baker's shop, and after raging for some time, communicated to the adjoining house, which unfortunately at the time contained two barrels of gun-powder, which blew up with a dreadful explosion, but providentially no lives were lost. Unhappily for the inhabitants, several circumstances seemed to conspire against the preservation of their dwellings. The fire engine was in a state of disrepair, and water was scarce. The houses were chiefly covered with thatch, and the wind blew strong, so that the flames spread from one extremity to the other, carrying destruction to the remotest dwellings, which had been considered safe, and where the most valuable effects had been deposited. The consternation and confusion became so great, that it was found impossible to concert any measures, or combine any exertions, that could resist the fury of the flames; and the poor people were at length so exhausted, that they quietly resigned themselves to their fate. On Saturday, the whole scite of the town, with the exception of a few detached buildings, presented nothing but a heap of smoaking ruins,—of 300 houses, of which the town was composed, 170 were totally consumed,—with the whole furniture and goods of the tenants,—who were thus reduced to a destitute state. As one alleviation, however, of this dreadful visitation, we are assured that no lives were lost.—On Monday thereafter, a meeting was held at Exeter, (Lord Clifford in the chair) to institute a subscription for the relief of the sufferers, and accordingly a very liberal contribution was made. Tents and all the various necessaries were sent from Exeter without delay, for the accommodation of the poor people who had suffered.—One regiment of Militia who were quartered in the neighbourhood, very handsomely contributed one day's pay for their relief.

On Monday, August 17. about nine o'clock at night, a very alarming fire was discovered in one of the hemp-houses in Chatham dock-yard; but by the prompt exertions of the people in the yard, and of the York militia then on duty there, who played the engines with much alacrity and effect, it was fortunately extinguished in about half an hour, after destroying a quantity of the hemp and the roof of the building. We regret to find, that on an investigation by order of the Commissioners, there is great reason to suspect that the dock-yard *was wilfully and maliciously set on fire*, as his Majesty, by proclamation in the London Gazette, has offered a reward of 500l. for the discovery of the offenders. We have not heard that any such discovery has yet been made.

On Thursday night, Aug. 20. a most alarming fire broke out in Crown-court, Fleet-street, a narrow passage between Waterlane and Salisbury Square. Mr Swan's, and part of Mr Henney's Printing Offices, with two or three other houses in Crown-court, were burned. The houses were chiefly built of wood, and inhabited by poor working people, having many families in each house. Fleet-street, and the whole neighbourhood, were completely illuminated by the blaze, which was one of the most awful spectacles ever beheld. The property lay promiscuously heaped together in the street; the terrified owners flying half naked from the houses. The fire continued during the whole night, and part of next morning. We are happy to add that no lives were lost. Several poor families have lost their all; the most material sufferers were some Booksellers in London:—one of these Gentlemen has lost between 7 and 8,000l. being uninsured. The fire commenced in a chimney in the house of Mr Swan.

On the morning of October 7th, the extensive brewhouse of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. in Chisswell-street, London, was observed to be on fire. It was luckily discovered by the Exciseman, whose duty made him to be on the alert at that early hour. It broke out in the vat-house, consumed a very large vat, which, although not full, contained 1600 barrels of beer, all of which was lost. As it threatened the roof of the building, it became indispensably necessary to strip off the roof with the utmost expedition. This being accomplished, and the brewery engines being brought into play, the fire was fortunately extinguished without further damage.

Another most dreadful fire took place on

on the night of Oct. 8. in a sugar-house in Whitechapel belonging to Mr Cope. It burnt down the whole of the extensive premises, and destroyed refined sugars to the value of above 30,000l.—The sugars were piled ready for cartage, and were to have been put on board ship next morning.

Early on Friday morning, November 6. a fire broke out in the premisses of Mr Bensley printer, in Bolt-Court, Fleet Street, London, by which the whole of the warehouse, and an apartment over it, in which were deposited a large quantity of fine works, to the amount of several thousand pounds, with several founts of new types, and part of the premisses formerly used as a printing-office, from which the materials had been very recently removed, were totally consumed. Among the works destroyed or rendered unsaleable, are a beautiful edition of the Life of Lord Nelson; a splendid quarto edition of Thomson's Seasons; 700 copies of the Antiquities of Westminster, at six guineas each; and several other valuable works.

Wicked Conspiracy.

In August last a most wicked and diabolical conspiracy was discovered in the 28th regiment of Foot, stationed at Malden in Essex. The conspirators having heard that many of our soldiers, on their return from Egypt, were afflicted with a disorder called the Opthalmia, which occasioned blindness, originated a report that the complaint was infectious, and that about 300 of that regiment, mostly Irishmen, had experienced its dreadful effects. Many of the men exhibited every appearance of this alarming calamity. Some were totally blind, and others had suffered the loss of one eye. Government became much alarmed at the affair, and surgeons of eminence were sent down to investigate the disorder. Some of the men were in consequence discharged, and others were pensioned and sent to Chelsea. One man expressing a wish to be sent home to Ireland, was allowed a guide to attend him. At length it appeared, from the confession of one, who became an evidence against the rest, that the blindness was only temporary, and caused by the application of a certain ointment to the eyes. In general the blindness did not continue longer than three weeks, unless to continue the deception a repetition of the ointment was adopted. Every man using the ointment was bound by a particular oath devised for that occasion not to discover the secret. This man stated, that this strange and abominable scheme was engaged in for the purpose of procuring discharges, or of being sent to Chelsea, &c. The oath was proved against 28, who were committed to Chelmsford goal, for trial, under the Mutiny Act, which declares, that "any person being legally enlisted for his Majesty's service, and shall, either by maiming himself, or causing himself to be maimed, for the purpose of obtaining his discharge, is liable to be tried by the Civil Power, and transported for life." But they were afterwards pardoned, on condition of entering for foreign service during life.

Singular Theft and Suicide.

The following very extraordinary and lamentable occurrence, which took place about the end of October, excited the public attention a good deal.——Two French prisoners of some rank arrived at the Falcon Inn, Chesterfield, on parole. Previous to their moving to lodgings, one of them, a Colonel in the French service, discovered that his strong box had been opened by a false key, and his property, to the amount of L. 1500 in cash and jewels, &c. stolen. Thus left a prisoner, in a strange country, without money or friends, he was obliged to apply to his fellow-traveller, who lent him L. 200. On application to the Commissary for prisoners, a statement of the affair was sent to the Transport Board, and an immediate search ordered. The agents employed went to Athenston, in Warwickshire, where the Colonel had been detained on his journey by indisposition, suspecting that the property might have been purloined there. The servants were examined, and proved innocent; but, from various circumstances related by the chamber-maid, suspicions fell upon the Colonel's friend; and, upon searching a private place belonging to the house, a handkerchief was found, containing a pocket-book, with L. 900 in French money, and various other articles. The agents, accompanied by the landlord, then returned to Chesterfield, and, with the Magistrates and officers, waited upon the suspected person,

son, who, upon recognizing the landlord, betrayed evident marks of guilt. The Colonel being sent for, and having described the pocket-book, and its contents, it was produced, and found to answer the description. The person then made a full confession of his guilt, and gave information where the rest of the property was to be found. During the examination, he had been observed to drink repeatedly from a bottle on the mantle-piece, which was supposed to contain some cordial, but which afterwards proved to be poison. Between the paroxysms of remorse and pain, he appeared calm and collected, and requested pen, ink, and paper, for the purpose of making his will, which he actually completed; and having obtained forgiveness of the Colonel, whose sorrow on this melancholy occasion did honour to his feelings, and recommended his wife and children to his protection, he suddenly seized a knife, which lay unobserved on the mantle piece, and plunged it several inches into his left breast. He suffered the greatest agony for several hours, and then expired. The verdict of the Coroner's Inquest was—Self Murder—and he was buried in a waste piece of ground near the town. The deceased was an athletic, handsome man, and has left a wife and six children. He was taken by a privateer, on his return from abroad, where he had acquired considerable property.

Extraordinary Robbery and Murder.

For some time past the roads leading to Chichester have been infested by a robber, who has been too successful in his depredations. On Sunday November 1. he robbed Mr Rhodes, an attorney of Chichester, of his watch and money. On the circumstance being known at Chichester, three gentlemen volunteered to go in search of the villain.—They discovered him in about two hours, and were gaining fast upon him, when he turned round, and shot Captain Sargent, one of the pursuers, dead on the spot. He then pulled off his frock, shoes, and hat, and retreated into an adjoining coppice, while the others were employed in vain endeavours to assist their friend. On Monday a party of dragoons proceeded in search of the murderer. Some surrounded the coppice in which he had concealed himself, while others dismounted, and entered by every avenue. After a strict search, they discovered and drove him out; finding his pursuers at his heels, he ran into a pond, where they immediately fired at him, and shot him dead. Mr Rhodes's watch was found on him, and in the pocket of the coat which he threw away, a one pound note, also taken from Mr Rhodes, was found. He proves to be a labourer, of the name of James Allen, and lived at the village of Grantham, near Petworth.

Shocking Catastrophe.

A most deplorable accident happened at Sadler's Wells on Thursday night, Oct. 15. It was a benefit night, and the house was very much crowded. In consequence of some quarrelling in the pit, some person called out, "A fight," which was most unfortunately mistaken for a cry of "Fire." A scene of confusion and horror ensued which baffles description. Pit, gallery, boxes, all at once rushed to the doors. Those in front were thrown down, and run over by those immediately behind them, without distinction of age or sex. Those quite in the rear threw themselves in despair from the gallery into the pit, and from the boxes on the stage. In vain did the manager, with a speaking trumpet, declare that there was no fire, nor the most distant cause of alarm; the people in the gallery became more tumultuous, and imagining that the doors were shut upon them, tore down the sides of the gallery, and forced their way into the house, and down the private passages. When the tumult had somewhat subsided, a spectacle truly distressing presented itself; eighteen bodies lay dead, five men, seven women, (one of them pregnant) four boys and two girls. Several more women and children were carried out with broken bones, or apparently lifeless. The girandoles, musical instruments, &c. were broken to pieces, and the interior of the house almost entirely destroyed.—A Coroner's inquest was held on the bodies next day, and, after a long examination of witnesses, gave a verdict, "Killed casually, accidentally, and by misfortune." Most of the unhappy sufferers were of the lower rank of life.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

MONDAY Nov. 23. the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh waited upon Lord Viscount Cathcart, and after an appropriate introduction by the Lord Provost, presented a congratulatory address voted to his Excellency by the Town Council, on the 18th inst. of which the tenor follows, viz.

To his Excellency Lord Viscount Cathcart, commanding his Majesty's Forces in Scotland, &c.

MY LORD,

WE, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city of Edinburgh, request permission to present our congratulations to your Lordship, on your return to this capital, after the successful execution of a difficult and dangerous service, fraught with consequences most important to the safety of these kingdoms.

We cannot but rejoice that your Lordship's high situation in this part of the United Empire gives us a particular right to express our sense, not only of the military skill and valour manifested before Copenhagen, but of the humanity, forbearance, and moderation, which render victory endurable by the vanquished, and doubly honourable to the conqueror. Nor are we less flattered by the reflection, that it has been the distinguished lot of a Scottish Nobleman, while commanding in Chief in Scotland, to accomplish, in the fullest extent, a measure which the machinations of our inveterate foe rendered equally justifiable and necessary.

While we make the grateful acknowledgements due upon the discharge of this important national service, we claim a separate, peculiar, and official title, to offer our public thanks, for your Lordship's uniform, ready, and effectual co-operation with the Magistracy of Edinburgh, in whatever measures have been deemed necessary for the welfare of the community, since your Lordship commanded the forces in Scotland.

We have only to add, that we hope this testimony of sincere respect for your Lordship's person and character will not be deemed unacceptable, considering the causes which have called it forth.

Signed in our name, in our presence, and by our appointment, and the seal of the said city is hereto affixed, at Edinburgh, this eighteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seven years.

DONALD SMITH, Provost.

To which Lord Cathcart made the following reply:—

MY LORD,

I am very much obliged to your Lordship, and to the Magistrates and Council of the city of Edinburgh, for this address. I observe with peculiar satisfaction, the sense you entertain of the importance to the safety of these kingdoms of the late proceedings of his Majesty's Government in regard to Denmark, which the machinations of our inveterate foe rendered equally justifiable and necessary. Your Lordship and those Gentlemen do me great honour by declaring your approbation of any share I may have had in the conduct of this business. This public testimony of the applause of a Body so respectable, and so universally respected, records a distinction in my family of which I am most proud. The duty of the station I have the honour to fill, requires that I should attend to the interest of this part of the United Kingdom; and it will afford to me the highest gratification, if, in the course of my command in North Britain, it should fall to my lot to have the means of forwarding any measures which may add to the splendour or security, or tend to the general advantage of this capital.

ST ANDREW'S DAY.

Monday, Nov. 30.—At three o'clock, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland, the Members of the different Lodges, and Proxies from Country Lodges, assembled in the Parliament House, to elect the Office-Bearers for the ensuing year, when the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were unanimously chosen, viz.

His

His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, Grand Master.
Earl Moira, Acting Grand Master Elect.
Hon. Wm. Maule of Panmure, Acting Grand Master, and Grand Master Elect.
Wm. Inglis, Esq. Substitute Grand Master.
John Clerk, Esq. Jun. of Elden, Senior Grand Warden.
Hon. Major Ramsay, Junior Grand Warden.
John Hay, Esq. Grand Treasurer.
Sir Henry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. Grand Chaplain.
Mr Wm. Guthrie, Grand Secretary.
Mr James Bertram, Grand Clerk.
Mr Alexander Cunningham, Grand Jeweller.
Mr Alex. Lawrie, Grand Stationer.

Thereafter, the Members of the several Lodges, with their Brethren and the Proxies from the country, walked in procession by torch-light, (the streets being lined by a large detachment of the Royals, and Lanark militia regiments) to the Tron Church, where an excellent and very appropriate sermon was preached to them by the Rev. Mr Brunton, from the 1st Epistle of John, iv. 21. "And this commandment have we from him, that he who loveth God, love his brother also."

After sermon, the brethren went to their respective Lodges, where they celebrated the festival of St Andrew (the Tutelar Saint of Scotland) in that harmonious and social manner which has ever characterised Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 30th of August, a corporal and three privates of the Edinburgh Militia were sent to escort a deserter from Dunbar Barracks to Belford.—On their return, they halted at Eyemouth, and agreed with a fisherman to land them at one of the bays between Dunbar and St Abb's Head. They lett Eyemouth at five o'clock on Monday morning the 31st. About four o'clock in the afternoon, a man belonging to the company stationed at Eyemouth (two of whom had accompanied them to assist in rowing) returned, with the melancholy intelligence, that the whole of the party had perished, himself excepted! About seven o'clock, near St Abb's Head, the boat was upset by a sudden squall, and the whole instantly went down. He himself endeavoured to make the shore, but found himself unable, and, with much exertion regained the boat, on the bottom of which he remained until picked up by a party in a boat from the shore, who had witnessed the accident. The names of the men who perished are —Corporal Macdonald, John Allan, Thomas Byres, Thomas Liston, George Clerk, and the fisherman. The man saved is John Tiviotdale.

Singular Phenomenon.—On Thursday the 13th Aug. about four o'clock in the afternoon, a violent whirlwind crossed the parish of *Mid Calder*, in a direct line from south to north, a little to the westward of that village. In its progress it exhibited a grand but very alarming appearance.—Two clouds, one from the north, the other from the south, came in contact, near the farm of *Contentibus*, where the whirlwind began. For some time they seemed to contend with each other, and then assumed the form of a whitish pillar, which appeared to operate like a syringe, at one time forcing down with great violence every thing before it, and at another drawing up into the air every thing within its reach. As it moved along, it unroofed a considerable part of some houses belonging to that farm, lifted a cart with its wheels about 15 paces, till it was entangled in a hedge, and drew the water out of a rivulet in *Calder* wood to an immense height in the air. When crossing the extremity of this wood, the first blast seemed to level the trees with the ground. In a moment, however, they were raised again, and the branches were seen flying about in every direction. Its traces on the ground were visible wherever it passed; it seemed to have been between 60 and 100 yards in breadth, and the whole of its course near the wood was strewed with broken branches. In crossing the *West Calder* road, the trees were torn up by the roots, the tops of many broken down, and some of the limbs, a foot in diameter, were carried, with all their branches, to a considerable distance. The noise that accompanied this whirlwind was very loud, and greatly alarmed, not only the labourers in the fields, who witnessed its visible effects, but likewise those in the houses near which it passed. So ter-

terrible was its appearance, that the workmen ran in all directions to shelter themselves from its vengeance, and every moment expected death.

A cairngorum topaz, of a most extraordinary size, was lately found by a young man in one of the hills of Braemar, in the upper part of Aberdeenshire. It is a complete hexagon, crystallized, and of a brilliant brandy colour. It weighs 278 ounces, and is considered to be of inestimable value. It is now at the house of a celebrated lapidary in London, where it is offered for sale.

Bell Rock.—The workmen employed at the Bell Rock have picked up various pieces of silver and copper coin, with a great variety of iron work connected with shipping, and which may, perhaps, convey information of a melancholy nature to some of our readers. A ship's marking iron, lettered James, has been found. It appears to have been a long time on the rock; the letters are almost quite entire, but the handle is much wasted.

On the 7th of Nov. the workmen employed in clearing out the foundation for some new building in the line of the intended opening into Union Street, Aberdeen, discovered a large wooden vessel, at the depth of about ten feet under the level of the street, filled with an immense number of silver coins, mostly of the coinage of Edward I. of England, and Alexander III. of Scotland. No person acquainted with their value being at hand, they were scattered about among the labourers, and have since been mostly sold to the silversmiths in town. The only conjecture that can be formed in regard to this treasure, is, that it had been secreted during the troublesome wars of Edward III. in this kingdom, and afterwards entirely buried in the ruins of the town, at the time of its being burned by the troops of that prince.

The whole of the Museum bequeathed to the University of Glasgow by the late Dr Wm. Hunter, is now deposited in the building prepared for its reception. The advantages to the cause of knowledge from this noble bequest, more especially to the Glasgow medical school, may be esteemed of the most important kind.

All Hallow Fair of Edinburgh commenced on Nov. 9. There was a very great show of black cattle, and the prices were rather better than for some time back—small Highland stots sold slow. There was a great number of sheep, prices considerably lower than last year. There were a number of horses for sale, particularly for work, which sold at middling prices. Good horses sold well.

On the morning of Nov. 10. between three and four o'clock, the workshop of Mr Francis Braidwood, upholsterer, in the Pleasance, was discovered to be on fire, and before assistance could be procured, the premises were entirely consumed. The firemen, with the different engines, and officers of police, attended on the first alarm.

Murder.—On the night of Friday Nov. 13. a most barbarous and deliberate murder was committed in the town of Kilmarnock, on Jean Alexander and Christian Peacock, in the dwelling-house of the former. It appears that they were strangled, the one with a cord, and the other with a handkerchief. The perpetrators robbed the house of 15l. in silver, bank notes to the amount of 50l. two silver watches, and three plain gold rings. William Burnside and Thomas Taggart, both Irishmen, and journeymen shoemakers in Kilmarnock, believed to be the perpetraters of this shocking murder and robbery, have been apprehended and lodged in Kilmarnock jail.

Horrid murder.—On the morning of Saturday Nov. 28. a young woman, far advanced in pregnancy, was found murdered on the road between the village of Eagleshame and Kingswell inn. The perpetrators are supposed to be two Irishmen. From the active measures pursued by the Sheriff of Renfrewshire, there are great hopes that the diabolical wretches will be apprehended.

Nov. 17. James Morrison, for housebreaking and theft, was brought to the bar of the High Court of Justiciary. He pleaded guilty; and the libel being restricted to an arbitrary punishment, the Jury all in one voice finding the pannel guilty, he was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for life.

A respite, during his Majesty's pleasure, is arrived at Perth for David Peter, who received sentence of death at last circuit, for the murder of George Sheppard, weaver in Arbroath.

MAR.

MARRIAGES.

At Columbo, in the island of Ceylon, Lewis Gibson, Esq. to Miss Caroline Gibson Layard, daughter of the Rev. Dr Layard, late Dean of Bristol.

At Comillan, East Indies, Robert Keith Dick, Esq. to Miss Harriet Hanmer, daughter of the late Mr T. Hanmer of Bristol.

May 30. At Chittagong, Bengal, Capt. M. White, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Francis M. Murchison, daughter of the late Kenneth Murchison, Esq. of Tarradale.

June —. At Trichinopoly, Lieut.-Col. Malcolm, resident at Tanjore, and late Aide-de Camp to Marquis Wellesley, to Miss Isabella Charlotte Campbell, second daughter of Colonel Campbell of his Majesty's 74th Regiment, and niece to General Sir John Morshead, and to Mr Campbell of Achalader.

Aug. 25. At St Christopher's, the Right Hon. Lord Cranstoun, to Miss Macnamara, eldest daughter of John Macnamara, Esq.

Sept. 25. At Springkell, Capt. Charles Johnston of the Royals, to Miss Isabella Maxwell.

28. At London, James Gibson, Esq. of Adam Street, Adelphi, to Miss Mary Duff, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Duff of the Hon. East India Company's service.

28. At Barnhill, Capt. John Eckford, of the Hon. East India Company's naval service, to Miss Robina Scott Moncrieff, only daughter of Alexander Moncrieff of Barnhill, Esq.

At Fort Dundas, Jamaica, Lieut. John Douglas Planche, of the 60th regt. to Miss Brown.

At London, Capt. Stuart of the Navy, second son of the late Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. to Miss Sullivan, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. John Sullivan.

Oct 1. At Edinburgh, John Fergusson, Esq. of Stronvar, to Miss Anne Geddie, daughter of Robert Geddie, Esq. Cupar Fife.

12. At Paisley, Mr John Stewart, merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Janet Tait, eldest daughter of Mr William Tait, merchant, Paisley.

12. At Berwick, John Edgar, Esq. surgeon of the 9th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Miss Isabella Scott, daughter of Captain Scott, Berwick.

12. At Hamilton, Dr John Hume, to Miss Jane Clerk.

12. At Perth, Mr John Birch, Paymaster of the 73d regt. of foot, to Miss Mary Forbes, daughter of Dugald Forbes, Esq. Stirling.

12. At Ballycastle, Ireland, the Hon. James Butler, brother to the Earl of Ormond, to Mis Grace Louisa Staples, daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples of Lissau.

15. At Yarmouth, Mr Kerr, surgeon, to Miss Fox, eldest daughter of Benjamin Fox, Esq. of that place.

18. At London, Sir John Louis, Bart. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Kirkpatrick, eldest daughter of Col. Wm. Kirkpatrick, of the East India Company's service.

23. At Carron Hall, Thomas Bruce, Esq. of Arnot, to Clementina, eldest daughter of the late Major General Thomas Dundas of Fingask.

24. The Rev. Morris Forsyth, Minister of the Gospel at Mortlach, to Miss Isabella Donaldson, youngest daughter of the late James Donaldson, Esq. of Kinnairdy.

—. At Blackness, Mr David Mathie, writer in Glasgow, to Miss Robina Taylor, daughter of the late James Taylor, Esq. Linlithgow.

—. In Dublin, the celebrated Dr Duigenan, to Mrs Heptenstal, widow of the late G. Heptenstal, Esq. Attorney and Solicitor to the Dublin Police, of St Andrew-street. The bridegroom is upwards of 70 years of age; the bride is neither young nor handsome, and has several children.

20. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Peter Robert Burrell, eldest son of Lord Gwydir, to the Hon. Miss Drummond of Perth.

—. Major General Gordon Drummond, to Miss Margaret Russel, youngest daughter of Wm. Russell, Esq. Brancepeth Castle.

27. At Edinburgh, Peter Ewart, Esq. late in the service of the Hon. East India Company, to Miss Jane Lundie, second daughter of Archibald Lundie Esq. writer to the signet.

27. At Macduff, Hugh Gordon, Esq. late of Dominica, to Miss Catharine Wilson, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Wilson, minister of Gamrie.

27. At Woodlands, near Hamilton, Mr George Douglas, lead merchant, Glasgow, to Miss Douglas, daughter of Geo. Douglas, Esq. of Woodlands.

—. At Aberdeen Capt. John Russel, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Ann Russel, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Russel, Esq. of Montcoffer.

30. At London, Lord Monson, to lady Sarah Saville, daughter of the Earl of Mexborough.

31. At Aberdeen, John Ross, Esq. of Grenada, to Miss Helen Carnegie, third daughter of the late Alexander Carnegie, Esq. of Cockston.

—. At London, William Holmes, Esq. to Lady Strange,

Lately, at St Petersburgh, Thomson Bonar, jun. Esq. to Lady Gascoigne, widow of the late Sir Charles Gascoigne.

Lately,

Lately, Andrew Mackenzie Grieve, Esq. M.D to Miss Mary Anne Maclean, only daughter of John Maclean, Esq. of Inverscardle.

Nov. 2. at Cheadle, Cheshire, Charles Philip Johnstone, Esq of the King's own Dragoons, second son of the late Charles Johnstone, Esq. of Ludlow, and grandson of the late Marchioness of Annandale, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Harrison, Esq. of Cheadle.

2. At Aberdeen, the Rev. James Deans, one of the ministers of St Paul's Chapel, to Miss Penelope Martin, eldest daughter of Matthew Martin, Esq. of Westminster.

3. At Holsworthy, Devon, Lieut. Col. Lachlan Macquarrie, of the 73d regiment to Miss Elizabeth Campbell, third daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq. of Airds, in Argyllshire.

3. At London, Richard Birt, Esq. South Warnborough, Hants, to Miss Ewart, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Ewart, Esq. of Froqueer, and formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Berlin.

4. At Edinburgh, Alexander Webster, Esq. advocate, Aberdeen, to Miss Margaret M'Killigan.

7. At London, John Arthur Borron, Esq. Warrington, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Archibald Geddes, Esq. Leith,

21. At Inveresk, the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk, to Miss Jean Wedderburn, only daughter of James Wedderburn Colville Esq

24. At Edinburgh, Mr A. Ballantyne, Keiso, to Miss Kendall Scott Grant, youngest daughter of the late Dr Robert Grant, physician, Inverness.

26. At Leith, Mr Charles Young, merchant in Leith, to Miss Ann Shireff, daughter of Mr Alexander Shireff, merchant.

26. At Aberdeen, Alex. Galen, Esq. merchant, to Miss Barbara Simpson, eldest daughter of the late Mr William Simpson, clothier.

Charles Frederick Raitt, Esq. of the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons, to Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Alexander Crickett, Esq. M. P. for Ipswich.

W. Neyle, Esq. of St Leonard's, to Miss Boswell, of Piddletown.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Captain Charles M'Intosh, of the 77th regt. to Miss Jane M'Pherson, eldest daughter of Major Macpherson, Assistant Barrack-Master General.

2. At Bridgeton, near Montrose, William Gordon, Esq. of Milrig, Ayrshire, late in the Civil Service, Madras, to Miss Jessie Orr, daughter of Patrick Orr, Esq. of Bridgeton.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Andrew Morries, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Jane Davie, daughter of the late John Davie, Esq. of Gavieside.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, Colonel Collins, who filled a high diplomatic situation at one of the Mahratta Courts.

Lately, at Cannanore, in the East Indies, aged 23 years, John Lawford Watson, Esq. Deputy Judge Advocate to the King's Troops, and a Lieutenant in his Majesty's 80th Regiment of Foot.

At the Presidency of Bombay, Murdo Mackenzie, Esq. of Letterrew, Captain in the first battalion of the 78th regiment of foot.

At the Presidency, Madras, Alexander Stodart, Esq. of the Hon. Company's Civil Establishment, only son of James Stodart, Esq. Commissioner of Excise, Edinburgh.

At Prince Edward's Island, Lieut Col. Robinson, Member of the Council.

On his passage from Bengal to China, Capt. James Honyman, of the country ship Triton, 4th son of the late Patrick Honyman, Esq. of Graemsay.

Feb. 19. At Berbice, Archibald Johnston, Surgeon, son of the late John Johnston, writer in Bathgate.

March 17. At Chatham estate, St James's, Jamaica, Robert Steel, son of Mr Robert Steel, writer in Lanark.

21. At Penang, Prince of Wales's Island, John Hope Oliphant, Esq. first in Council.

25. At Jamaica, Lieutenant Riddell Campbell, 60th regt. youngest son of the deceased Archibald Campbell, Esquire of Knockbuy.

April 3. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Mr John Robertson, wharfinger in Kingston, eldest son of John Robertson, Canongatehead, Edinburgh.

6. At Morant Bay, Jamaica, John Reid Baillie, Esq. of Leith Hall.

8. On board a Company's ship in the Bay of Bengal, Philip Dundas, Esq. Governor of the Prince of Wales' Island, and youngest son of the late Right Hon. Robert Dundas, Lord President of the Court of Session.

11. At Bencoolen, Captain Patrick Ramage, of the Lord Keith East Indiaman.

23. At Calcutta, Robert Fullarton, Esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, fourth son of the late Rev. John Fullarton, Dalry, Ayrshire.

—. At Claremount, St George's, Jamaica, David Henderson, Esq.

June 4. At sea, Mr Charles James Scott, third son of the Rev. Robert Scott of Coldhouse.

9. At Deptford, near London, where he had realized above twenty thousand pounds, whilst

whilst master of an academy there, George Hutton, Esq. who has bequeathed the greater part of his property to King's College, Aberdeen, where he received his education.

June 24. At Cochin, in India, Charles Rolland, Esq. merchant there, third son to Mr W. Rolland, Alloa.

July 2. At Charlestown, South Carolina, John Bowman, Esq. son of the late John Bowman, of Ashgrove, Esq. Ayrshire.

16. At Nigg, in the colony of Berbice, John Ross, Esq. in the 31st year of his age.

23. Off Cape Coast Castle, the coast of Africa, Capt. John Nairne, of the Favourite sloop of war, eldest son of the Rev. Dr Nairne, Pittenweem.

24. At Alexandria, in the prime of youth, Lieut. and Adjutant Thomas Hamilton, of the 78th Highland Regiment.

—. In consequence of his wounds, received at Buenos Ayres, Captain Patrick Gordon, of the 87th regt. of foot, youngest son of the late John Gordon, Esq. of Balmuir, writer to the signet.

August 1. At Antigua, the Right Hon. Ralph Lord Lavington, K. B. Governor General of the West India Islands. Having left no issue, the title is extinct.

6. At Monte Video, Mr George Robertson, late merchant in Leith.

18. At Surinam, Capt. Garden Dunbar, of the ship Duckenfield of London.

23 At Charlestown, Mr Daniel Ewing, youngest son of the late Thomas Ewing, Esq. of Keppoch.

30. At Petersburgh, Matthew Guthrie, M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A. of London and Edinburgh, Physician to the first and second Imperial Corps of Noble Cadets in St Petersburgh; and Councellor of State to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias. He was eldest son of Hary Guthrie, Esq. writer in Edinburgh.

Sept. 7. At Montreal, Dr Robert Sym, physician there, and son of the late Mr John Sym, writer, Glasgow.

At Malta, Capt. Abernethy Graham, of the 44th regt. of foot.

8. At Bunkers Hill, St George's Jamaica, Dr Alex. Ducat, a native of Perthshire in Scotland, much regretted.

16. At Morpeth, Mr James Landreth, late of Sweethope.

21. John Forbes, Esq. of Inverernan.

22. At Shornhook, near Bedford, Dr William Mackinnon Fraser, late of London.

—. At Brighton, Major Alexander MacFarlane of the East India Company's service.

14. At Aberdeen, in the 83d year of his age, Mr Samuel Gordon, builder.

19. At Aberdeen, Mr James Turreff, clothier, in the 34th year of his age,

20. At manse of Strachan, after a short illness, the Rev. William Thomson, minister of that parish.

20. At Aberdeen, Mrs Helen Baird, daughter of the late William Baird of Auchmedden, and relict of Robert Farquharson, Esq. youngest son of the late Alexander Farquharson, of Monaltrie.

Oct. 23. At Perth, Mr James Fisken, merchant.

—At Westfield, John Chalmers, Esq. of Westfield.

28. At Pennycross, in the Isle of Mull, Mrs M'Lean, relict of the late Dr MacLean of Pennycross.

28. At Craigluscar, Mrs Helen Scotland, spouse of Thomas Colvill, Esq. of Lambhill.

31. At Glasgow, Mr James Easson, spirit dealer.

—. At Kingston, near Forfar, old John Maxwell, at the advanced age of 107. He retained his senses to the last; and, only a few hours before his death, gave directions as to his funeral. John was four times married; and, before his death, directed that he should be buried at Mains of Strathmartine, where his first wife was buried.

Nov. 1. Capt. Sargent, an accomplished young man, 24 years of age, son of John Sargent, Esq. of Twickenham, one of the auditors of public accounts. He was shot by a robber, near Chichester, when in pursuit of him (See p. 952.) He went in the last unfortunate expedition to Holland, and being wrecked in a storm, providentially escaped with his life, but only to be a prisoner in France. He remained at Verdun till a few months ago, when he effected his escape, and landed in England, to the inexpressible joy of his friends, who have so soon to lament his premature and unlooked-for death.

4. Mrs Ann Cameron, wife of Lieut. Donald Cameron, of the 55th, or Aberdeenshire Militia.

9. At London, James Gordon, Esq. aged 83 years. He was appointed the First Chief Justice of the islands in the West Indies, ceded by France at the peace of 1763.

10. At Inverarity, in the prime of life, the Rev. Mr John Webster, minister of that parish.

10. At London, after a very severe illness, which he bore with uncommon fortitude, Major Jas. Ogilvy, 59th regt. much and justly regretted.

12. At Woodburn, Miss Jane Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late John Buchanan, Esq. of Carbeth.

Nov.

Nov. 21. At Highbury Place, Islington, Abraham Newland, Esq. who had lately resigned his situation as cashier of the Bank of England, after holding it with the highest credit for upwards of 50 years. This respectable character was elected a clerk in the Bank on the 25th of February 1747, and appointed Chief Cashier on the 8th of January 1778. He had entered his 78th year. For some time past his health had been visibly on the decline; and finding that his strength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his usual celerity and correctness, he resigned his situation a few weeks ago, and was succeeded by Mr Hace. Ever since the period of his resignation, he became more exhausted every day, and was thoroughly aware of his approaching dissolution. Had Mr Newland survived a little longer, he would have been in possession of the plate assigned him by the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, as a mark of their esteem for the faithful discharge of his duty. Mr Newland's relations are very distant; and to them, it is presumed, he has left all his property, to the amount of about 7000l per annum.

22. At Wester Bogie, Mr Alexander Fernie, sen. aged 90.

22. At Lympston, near Exeter, Mr John Bradfute, jun. grandson of the late Rev. John Bradfute, minister of Dunsyre.

23. At Glasgow, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs Hannah Park, relict of the deceased John Shortridge, Esq. merchant in Glasgow.

24 At Glasgow, Miss Marion Crawford, youngest daughter of the late Mr Geo. Crawford, Historiographer for Scotland, and author of the Peerage of Scotland, and History of Renfrewshire.

24. At Edinburgh, aged 18, James Mitchell Hamilton, mate in the Honourable East India Company's service, second son of the late Andrew Hamilton, Esq. Deputy Comptroller of Excise.

24. At ditto, in the 6th year of her age, Rachael Catharine Stenhouse, daughter of Mr William Stenhouse, accountant.

25. At Cortachy Castle Miss Jean Ogilvy, second daughter of the Hon. Walter Ogilvy of Clova.

26. At Edinburgh, Euphemia Dallas, only daughter of Mr Thomas Dallas, merchant.

26. At ditto, after a short illness, Mr Henry Tod, upholsterer, Canongate, Edinburgh.

26. At Perth, Euphemia Amelia Murray, the infant daughter of William Murray, Esq.

26. At Edinburgh, Mr Peter Robertson, merchant, in the 78th year of his age.

27. At Edinburgh, Mrs Christian Hart, wife of Mr Jas. Jollie, writer to the signet.

27. At Brighton, in the 7th year of her age, Fanny, the eldest daughter of Thomas Orby Hunter, Esq.

27. At London, Levi Ball, Esq. late of Bengal, and brother of Sir A. Ball, Governor of Malta.

28. At ditto, in his 65th year, Henry Vaughan Brooke, Esq. thirty six years representative in Parliament for the county of Donnegal in Ireland.

29. In Old Aberdeen, Miss Agnes Lumsden, Pitcaple, in the 80th year of her age, daughter of the late Rev. John Lumsden, Professor of Divinity in the King's College and University of Aberdeen.

29. At Anstruther, Andrew Black, Esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs there.

30. At Edinburgh, Miss Stewart Scott, youngest daughter of the deceased Hugh Scott, Esq. of Gala.

30. At Cupar Fife, Bailie James Cockburn, late of Kingston, Jamaica.

In Dorset, Sir John Smith, Bart. uncle to the Duchess of Roxburgh.

Mr Alexander Simpson, of the Bank of England

Captain Thomas Hawker, one of the oldest Captains in his Majesty's navy.

Dec. 1. At Edinburgh, Miss Mary Laurie, daughter of the late Gilbert Laurie, Esq. of Polmont.

2. At Ardersier, in the 19th year of his age, Mr Charles M'Pherson, midshipman in the Royal Navy, son of James M'Pherson, Esq. of Ardersier.

3. At Tradestown, Glasgow, Mrs Tait, in the 84th year of her age.

3. At Ipswich, at an advanced age, Miss Clara Reeve. She was eldest daughter of the Rev. William Reeve, A. M. many years minister of St Nicholas, in that town, and sister to the late Vice Admiral Reeve. In 1777 she published "The Old English Baron," a romance of considerable repute, and several other works since that time.

4. At Leith, Helen M'Intyre, the infant daughter of Mr Duncan M'Intyre, merchant there.

4. At Sciennes, near Edinburgh, Mrs Lindsay, widow of the late Mr David Lindsay, merchant in Edinburgh.

4. At Bath, in his 72d year, John Bourmaster, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, which high rank he attained by professional merit, joined to the strictest honour and integrity, in the service of his country, as well as in private life.

5. At Girvan, Bailie Robert Niven, aged 79.

5. At his house at Retford, near Lincoln, in the 90th year of his age, Dr Francis Willis,

Willis, so justly celebrated for his success in curing insanity. A few months since, he had a paralytic stroke, which impaired his memory and weakened his frame considerably; but he was able to go out in his carriage until within a few days of his death, which took place about six o'clock in the evening, as he sat in his chair at the table after dinner.

Dec. 6. At Edinburgh, Miss Georgina Fullerton, youngest daughter of the late John Fullerton, Esq. Captain of the late 97th regiment of foot.

6. At manse of Forglen, Mrs Gerard, sen. of Midstrath, in the 81st year of her age.

7. At Glasgow, Mr James Frame, cabinet-maker.

7. At Gilmore Street, Mrs Janet Douglas, relict of William Irving, Esq. of Bonshaw.

8. At his house in George's Square, Edinburgh, James Brown, Esq. architect, at an advanced age.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Veronica Chalmers, relict of Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon in Edinburgh.

9 At Falkirk, John Rankine, Esq. of Barns.

10. At his house in Southampton, John Brisbane, Esq. Admiral of the Red. In his profession he displayed the courage of a British seaman; in his manners, the elegance of a real gentleman; and, in his death, the resignation of a sincere Christian.

10. At Doncaster, aged 57, H. Moyes, of Edinburgh, M. D. He was delivering his course of lectures there on natural philosophy; but, being seized with a complaint in the stomach, a short indisposition deprived the world of this learned and truly valuable character.

12. At Paisley, Mrs Helen Stewart, wife of John M'Kerrell, Esq.

12. At Kinfauns Castle, aged 54, William Lord Gray. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only brother, the Hon. Francis Gray, Postmaster General for Scotland.

13. At Glasgow, Miss Agnes Wardrop, eldest daughter of the late David Wardrop, Esq. surgeon, Royal Navy.

13. At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Moodie, relict of James Baird, Esq. of the Exchequer.

14. At his house, Sheriff Brae, Leith, Mr Alexander Hill, shipbuilder, aged seventy years.

—. At Dumfries, Ensign Duncan Campbell, of the 72d regiment of foot.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Dec 4.	———	1½ ¼ pr.	63½ ⅞
11.	———	1 —	64⅛ ¼
18.	225 ½	1½ —	64½ ⅜
24.	———	1½ —	64½

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Dec. 4.	60 68	40 47	26 35	60 70
11.	60 74	36 44	28 38	58 66
18.	60 74	36 43	28 36	56 66
24.	60 74	36 43	26 32	56 64

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. 4.	38 0	33 0	29 0	32 0
11.	39 0	32 0	28 0	33 0
18.	38 0	31 0	27 0	32 0
25.	37 0	31 6	30 0	31 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1807.	Oatmeal.		Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Dec. 1.	300	22 21½	30	18 17
8.	260	22 21½	28	18 —
15.	330	22 21½	46	18 —
22.	200	22 21½	36	18 —
29.	380	22 21½	41	18 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Amyntor, and *Milo*, will appear in our next.—Dr *R*'s papers are ingenious, and perhaps just, but we doubt if they possess sufficient attraction for the public.—Several poetical pieces have been received, and will meet with due consideration.